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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII. NO. 12 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.
17th	Jan. 1920	Nellore ..	6859
24th	" ..	Kashgar † ..	8840
31st	" ..	Malta ..	8064
7th	Feb. ..	Morvada ..	8193

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th Jan.	Neumalia ..	8082	To Colombo & Calcutta.
17th "	Dilwara ..	8376	To China.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
14th Jan.	Chakla ..	Karachi Via Ports 10 A.M
15th "	Palitana ..	Bunch via Karachi, Noon
15th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
19th "	Taroba ..	E. & S. Africa via Mormugao.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	24th Dec.	16th Jan.
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	7050	26th Dec.	14th Jan.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3383	1st Jan.	15th Jan.
Hwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	23th & 24th Jan.
Yensho Maru		3186	17th Jan.	26th Jan.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3174	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2731	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and saves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
"Kinsan Maru"	S. Wakatake	9th Dec.	14th Jan.	Japan
Bingo Maru.	S. Konido	23rd Dec.	15th Jan.	Japan
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	29th Dec.	18th Jan.	Japan
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	30th Dec.	14th Jan.	Japan
Kosoku Maru	F. Amine	4th Jan.	15th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan.	16th Jan.	Japan
Ganges Maru	M. O'mto	15th Jan.	2-th Jan.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).

For Freight apply to:—

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Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in England.)

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BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £300,000
Reserve Fund £110,000

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Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,782	0	0
Reserve Funds	12,20,502	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialk.
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 5 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

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CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,915,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

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New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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S. AIZAWA.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

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Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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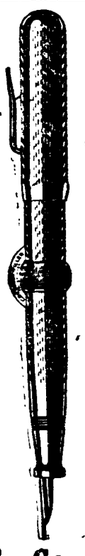
At Moderate Rates.
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Street,
Tele. {*graph*—CAMOKITS, *phone*—2148.

X'MAS
CONKLIN'S
SELF FILLING
FOUNTAIN PEN
Non leakable
is an
Appreciated Gift
World Over
Also RELIABLE
FOUNTAIN PENS
Price Rs. 4-8-0 and upwards
To be had of:—



Bhimji Jayraj & Co.,
251, Hornby Road, Fort,

C. BHOGILAL & CO.
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS,

Importers of—White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles. Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort
Tel. Address—"FASHION" Bombay

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

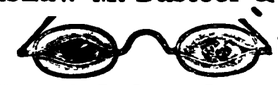
Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give
SATISFACTION to the USERS
Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF
OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.



Est. 1836.

11, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank —ag, Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced tashoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields, Hospital.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs, whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high class lenses e.g. Kryptok, and various other forms as, Bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphere Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and other Tinted lenses.

"GUNC"

Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Santal Oil or any internal medicines. Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Try **KADI** *even where*

all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, etc.

Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

Dastoor Specific Co.
Medows Street, BOMBAY.

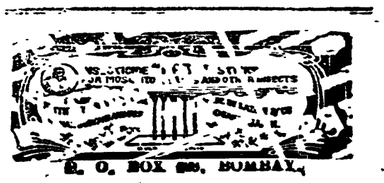
ACHES
IN THE BONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Odma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs 1-4-0 by post 4as
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
15 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY.

CANVAS
NATURAL WATERPROOF 36"
AND
SUPERIOR NAVY 36"
FIRE HOSE
2" and 2½" dia. Flaxen Canvas Hose 18 Ply.
ALL ABOVE ARE OF BRITISH MAKE
BOMBAY TRADING CO.
PYDOWNIE, BOMBAY.

MOHINI PERFUMES
Rs. 100
Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.
Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY



P. O. BOX 888, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITION BOARD TEXTILES GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

LYING AT SURPLUS TEXTILES STOCK DEPOT, FATEHGARH.

Material	Width inches	Minimum Quantity Saleable
Dosooti, Unbleached, Buff, Blue and Red	Various	5 000 Yards
Cotton Rope	3 in., 5-8 in 1 in	00 lbs
Newar	1½ in. ¾ & 1¼in.	3 000 Yards
Cotton Yarn	½ in. 2½ in & 3 in	00 lbs
Sewing Cotton	....	10 Gross

Enquiries regarding above stocks may be made to the Assistant Controller (Textiles) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

All measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military Purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controller, (Textiles), Delhi. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus, will be notified from time to time.

7721

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 9th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Chhindwara Municipality in the Central Provinces. None need apply, who has not passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination of a recognized Institute. Pay Rs. 4 to a qualified man with a fixed allowance of Rs. 7/8/-. Post pensionable.

Selected candidates will be on probation for a year and required to join at once. Preference will be given to a Matriculate with previous experience.

Applications to reach the undersigned by the 5th February 1920.

(Sd.) MATHURA PRASAD,
President Municipal Committee,
Chhindwara, C.P.

Chhindwara, dated 6th Jan. 1920. 7694

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a building for the "Bene Israel Home for Destitutes" on Improvement Trust plot No. 92 West Agrivada Estate. Tenders to be delivered not later than the 1st day of February 1920, by 12 O'clock noon, at the Office of the undersigned. Parties tendering are to give the names of two references as to their financial stability and as to their capability of carrying out the works. The drawings may be seen at the office of the Architects on any week day except Saturdays.

SIMON & MOTILAL.
Architects
7707 Times Building.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—At Fort Street opposite General Post Office near Victoria Terminus a spacious four storied building with larger accommodation on 1st and 2nd floors having been connected with the adjoining rear house—installed with electric lights—very suitable for office—available from 1st February. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VITHALDAS, 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 7697

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by a resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 22nd day of January, 1920. The holders of the shares of the Company are therefore required to remit the call money to the Office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.
7631

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
6TH DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of the above-named Company propose to declare a Dividend at 12½ per cent. for the six months ended 31st July, 1919, subject to the sanction of the General Meeting notified to be held in London on 15th instant.

Shareholders on the Colonial (BOMBAY) Register will be paid this Dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per 100 shares at an exchange of 2 Shillings per Rupee.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd January to the 5th February, 1920, both days inclusive, and Dividends will be payable on the 20th February, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register on the 22nd January, 1920.

The Dividend when paid will make the total payments of the Dividends at 17½ per cent. for the year ended 31st July, 1919.

Bombay (Colonial) Share Registration Office.
12th January, 1920.

By order of the Local Committee,
S. S. PANTHAKI.
Local Secretary.

7760

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HWAH WU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 12th January, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TENSHO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 16th January, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED for Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, MANAGERS well experienced in Export and Import business of over ten years standing for the following places, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, America, Japan and London. Very handsome pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) to Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, Khand Bazar, Bombay.

7629

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NARAYEN SAKHARAM JAWLE, RAMCHANDRA G. P. T. JAWLE and MORESHWAR GAGGO ATH JAWLE have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients—All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage inheritance lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure situate at Dadar (Kumbharwada) in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,638 square yards or thereabouts together with the premises standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3649, 3650 and New Survey No. 1/1867 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward Nos. 772 (1), (1B) (2), 773 (1), (2), (3) and 774 and Street Nos. 736, 737 (1) 736A, 737, 737 (A), 737 B) and 738 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the Kumbhargali, on or towards the North by the properties of P. A. Pattista and others, on or towards the East by the property of the Purchasers and on or towards the South by the property of Joseph Fulgencio Souza and Ors.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7653

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.	Width Inches.	Minimum Quantity Saleable.	Where lying.
		Yards.	Surplus Textile Stock Depots.
Cord Bedford cotton khaki.	27	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Longcloth and sleeve lining, bleached.	various	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Nainsook coarse bleached.	,,	2,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Drill unbleached.	27-29	2,000	Agra.
Flannelette	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Holland, Brown	31	1,000	Bomby, Agra, Lahore.
Towelling.	28	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Drill cotton khaki.	27	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Pugree cloth khaki.	36	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Union balanketting cloth.	54-56	500	Bombay.
Bed ticking.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Blue Dungaree cloth.	27	1,000	Bombay.
Tweed union flannel	54	1,000	Bombay.
Puttoo cloth	various	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Lohi cloth	,,	500	Bombay and Fategarh.
Cloth blanket for putties.	22	1,000	Agra.
Melton Union	27	1,000	Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Dusootie grey.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Coat cloth, all worsted.	54	400	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Serge blue.	54	500	Fatehgarh and Agra.
Mosquito netting	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Cloth drab water proof for great coats Imported.	54	500	Bombay and Agra.
Flannel (union), grey, khahi, natural, white	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Karachi, Calcutta and Madras.
		Nos.	
Sleeveless Jerseys	..	200	Agra and Lahore.
Durries.	..	300	Agra.
Woollen blankets	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Cap comforters woollen	..	prs. 200	Bombay and Fatehgarh.
Woollen mittens.	..	200	Bombay and Lahore.
Cotton khahi putties.	..	200	Agra, Lahore and Bombay.
Kit bags cotton canvas Indian Troops and British Troops.	..	200	Bombay, Patna, Agra and Lahore.
Khaki kullahs.	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Flannelette vests.	..	200	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
,, shirts.	..	200	Bombay.
Superior English woollen vests	..	200	Bombay.
,, ,, ,, drawers.	..	200	do.
Webbing cotton khaki.	Various	Yds. 500	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
Tape, cotton, khaki, white, brown & drab	Various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Foot bandages.	..	prs. 1,000	Bombay.
Pit Hats.	..	nos. 2,000	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore.
Woollen khaki putties	..	prs. 200	Fatehgarh.

Enquiries regarding stocks may be made as follows:—

For stocks at Agra, Fatehgarh and Lahore, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

For stocks at Bombay, Karachi and Madras, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), New Customs House, Bombay.

For stocks at Calcutta and Patna from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Calcutta.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by Sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared Surplus will be notified from time to time.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation for giving expression to their sentiments regarding the message recently sent by His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor to his people in India a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 22nd January 1920, at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th January, 1920. 7764

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase and removal of materials of a two-storied bungalow without houses, situated at the junction of Girgaum Road with Charni Road. The building is substantial and the materials are in good condition.

Particulars apply to the undersigned.

The last day for submitting offers is 26th January 1920.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
Engineers and Architects.

Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 14th January 1920.

N. B.—This is an opportunity for Buildings Desiring to put up building cheap. 7771

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

THE

Gucul Das Oil and Products Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A Company registered with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Share Capital . . Rs. 10,00,000

(Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.)

Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been privately subscribed, and the balance, namely Rs. 5,00,000 will be offered to the public for subscription, payable as follows:—

Re. 1 on application and Rs. 1-8 on allotment.

No further calls will be made until the expiration of three months from the date of allotment, and no call will exceed Rs. 2-8 per Share.

DIRECTORS:

MIRZA MAHOMED ISPAHANI, of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH TRIBHOVAN DAS HEERACHUND, of Messrs. Tribhovan Heerachund, 9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

RAISAHEB JOILALL, of Messrs. Ramnarayan Joylall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH HURRY DASS GOCULDASS of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

CHATUR BHUJ HARI DASS, of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

PROSONNA COOMAR MUKHERJEE, 9, Mission Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

BANKERS:
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
PUGH AND COMPANY.

AUDITORS:
VINEY AND THURSTON.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. GOCUL DAS HUNSRAJ,
5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
No. 5, AGA KEBBELLA MOHAMED STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
K. H. THUKKUR, 302, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the office of K. H. Tukkur Bombay Agents of the Company.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED a big consignment of CAMEL HAIR RUGS.

M. FREDOON & CO.,
Gent's Tailors.
7785 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

200 Tons SCRAP or WASTE MICA and 50 Tons GRAPHITE. Samples sent on application to intending purchasers. Apply to Box No. 877, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7761

NOTICE.

STEAMER "LIVERPOOL MARU" now ready has space for 2,000 tons cargo Shanghai and/or Vladivostock. For farther particulars apply at once to:—

COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

7741

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SALEBHOY SHAIK TYABALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, which he has contracted to purchase from DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, assessment or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street and Shamset Street, without the Fort, and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of the premises and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1907 and Municipal C Ward Nos. 585, 147, 588, 584 Street Nos. 17, 19, 211, 213, 1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Shamset Street, on or towards the South by the property of Kalyanji Shivji, on or towards the East by Shaik Memon Street, on the West by a line to be drawn from South to North along the masonry partition wall, which partly forms the Western boundary of the shop in occupation of Javantiram Narbheram as a tenant.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

7748

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KASAJI VALJEE, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the buildings thereon situate at DeLisle Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 342½ square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 13725, New Survey No. 3498 and assessed by the Municipality, under B Ward No. 7112 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (7) and Street Nos. 47 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) and bounded as follows. That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dadoo Vithoo Khadye, on or towards the South by the property of Khushalji Khambatta, on or towards the West by De Lisle Road and on or towards the East by the property of G. I. P. Railway.

Dated this 12th day of January 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
7770 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAGHAVJI PURUSHOTAM has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, New No. 83 and survey No. 7139, together with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 3262 and street No. 11 all which premises are situated at and on the East side of Pedder Road or Cumbola Hill at Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East and North by the property of the late Cowasjee Manekram, on the South by the property of Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and on the West by Pedder Road aforesaid.

Dated 12th January, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
7786 Purchasers' Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscription list will close on the 24th January 1920 or earlier, as may be decided by the Directors.
This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital Rs. 30,00,000

Divided into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Issue of 25,000 Shares.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS

Rs. 10 on Application
Rs. 10 on Allotment

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 20 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 10,000 Shares of the issue of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000, which will be allotted in full, 10,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 have been underwritten and 5,000 such Shares will be allotted in full, and the remaining 10,000 Shares of the nominl value of Rs. 10,00,000 are now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas & Co.)
H. H. LAKIN, Esq., Merchant Bombay (Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Limited.)
JEHANGIR N. GAMADIA, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
NANABHAI TALACKCHUND, Esq., Broker, Bombay.
K. S. RAMSWAMI IYER, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (Agent, Aurangabad Mills, Limited.)
D. N. SIRUR, Esq., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. N. Sirur & Co.)

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
THE BANK OF MADRAS, MADRAS AND BANGALORE.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Graham's Building, BOMBAY
MESSRS. K. S. AIYAR & Co., 89, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, BOMBAY

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. N. SIRUR & COMPANY, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

REGISTERED OFFICE :

HENSHAW'S BUILDING, No. 9, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily for the purpose of erecting and establishing in Madras a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill fully equipped with all modern appliances, and of acquiring or erecting Ginning and Pressing Factories in the neighbouring cotton districts.

The Madras Presidency comprises many districts growing good stapled cotton, suitable for spinning fine counts of yarn, and most of the cotton centres are within easy reach of Madras. At the present time far the greater part of this cotton is brought to Bombay for consumption by the local Mills or for export to Europe and Japan.

Madras is situated in a central position and the Presidency is one of the largest consumers of yarn of counts from 20s. and upwards, and also of indigenous piece-goods, which are now mostly supplied from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Mills. The direct sea communication which exists between Madras and Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, moreover, offers additional convenient markets for yarn and piece-goods.

It is proposed at the outset to start the Company's Mill with about 20,000 spindles and 300 looms, making due provision for future extensions.

No difficulty is anticipated in securing a suitable site for the Company's Mill at a reasonable price, and labour is abundant.

The estimated outlay in the erection and equipment of the Mill is Rs. 22,00,000 made up of Rs. 6,00,000 for land and buildings and Rs. 16,00,000 for machinery and plant, thus leaving a sufficient margin for working capital, and in view of the undoubted opening which exists for the development of the Cotton industry in Madras, where the number of Cotton Mills now working is very small, it is believed that a reasonable return upon the Company's capital may safely be expected, even though the present abnormally good times for the Cotton industry cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, and conditions again become what may be termed normal in the light of past experience.

The usual period occupied in the construction of a Cotton Mill is approximately two years, and there is no apparent reason why that period should be exceeded in the present case.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 15,000 Shares.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

10,000 Shares out of this issue have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of two per cent. on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

AGREEMENTS.

The following Agreements have been entered into :—

(a) An Agreement dated the nineteenth day of December 1919 made between Manilal Chhaganlal Bakshi, Jesingbhai Dayabhai Jivraj Devchand and Ratilal Bhagwandas Gandhi of the first part, Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of the second part and the Company of the third part, whereby the Company adopts the Agreement of the seventeenth day of December 1919, entered into between the said Manilal Chhaganlal Bakshi, Jesingbhai Dayabhai, Jivraj Devchand and Ratilal Bhagwandas Gandhi of the one part and the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of the other part in relation to the beforementioned underwriting, and the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur is discharged from all liability under such Agreement.

(b) An Agreement dated the nineteenth day of December 1919 (being the Agreement referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company made betwen the Company of the one part and Dattatraya Narayan Sirur and Sundrabai Dattatraya Sirur carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the name, style or firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Cmpany of the other part, whereby it is agreed that the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur and Sundrabai Dattatraya Sirur and other the persons or person for the time being constituting the firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company and their successors in business or assigns shall be the Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions appearing in the said Agreement for the term of thrity years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Managing Agents to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Company, such notice to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Managing Agents under this Agreement is fixed at ten per cent upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined, and an allowwance of Rupees One thousand per month.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Mr. D. N. Sirur as a partner in the firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company is interested in the remuneration to be paid under the foregoing Agreement (b).

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

108. The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-officio Director, a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least Fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees Fifty for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall, from time to time, determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a *bona fide* resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sums as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles and may pay the same.

132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall nclude work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed-sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The Preliminary Expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 30,000 inclusive of underwriting commission but exclusive of brokerage.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Comany's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THIS PROSPECTUS AND FORWARDED DIRECT TO THE COMPANY'S BANKERS, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY, OR THE BANK OF MADRAS, MADRAS OR BANGALORE, TOGETHER WITH A REMITTANCE OF THE AMOUNT OF THE APPLICATION MONEY.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Mysore Mills, Bangalore, or from the Company's Bankers named above.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent in respect of accepted applications bearing bona fide brokers' stamps other than applications received from or through the Underwriters.

Dated, Bombay, the nineteenth day of December 1919.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
H. H. LAKIN
JEHANGIR N. GAMADIA
NANABHAI TALACKCHUND
K. S. RAMASWAMI IYER
D N. SIRUR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI HAJI MAHOMED HAJI AHMED KURTHA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard hereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Balaji Shamset Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1624 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 523, New No. 2555. Old survey No. 3203 and New Survey No. 2/1911 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 590 and 591 and Street Nos. 41 to 51 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property of Rattanji Jaichand, on the South by a sweeper's passage on the West by the property of Purshotam Luxmidas and on the North by the said Balaji Shamshet Street.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7787

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI HASANSHA KADRI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said proverty by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 901 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 121 and 217, New No. 12035, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 4/2945 together with the shed or other the erections standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1869 (3), Street No. 865 B and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Church, on or towards the West by the Government passage connecting with the Road leading to the Globe Mill, on or towards the North by the property of Mukundji Kuber and Karimbhoy Talbhoy, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Piroisha Jamsedji Joshi and now belonging to Borah which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jankibai Narayan and since the purchase by the Vendor, are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.
7769 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Esquire, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, Receiver of the Estate of Kazi Ali Kazi Dawood, appointed in High Court Suit No. 1732 of 1918 (Kadizabidi, widow vs. Kazi Gulam Varis Kazi Ali and others) has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said proverty or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay, within 14 days from this date otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the Western side of Underia Street, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2 6 New No. 7579 Old Survey No. 1/5630 and New Survey No. 3968 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 342 Street Nos. 146 148, containing by admeasurement 105 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Underia Street, on the West by a Sweepers' passage on the North by the house belonging to the Musjid situate in the said Underia Street, and on the South by the public passage.

Dated this 13th day of January 1920.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.
1767 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai WAZIRBAI, widow of Rahmtoola Abdool Hoosein, of Nawsari, Bai ALLARAKHIABAI, wife of Mulla Kamrudin Mulla Kikabhoy, of Bombay, and ABDOOL HOOSEIN RAHIMTOOLA, of Bombay, all Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ADAMALLY ALLIBHOY SURATWALLA. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the quit and ground rent tenure and partly of Sanadi tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 257 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 4383, and 4384 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage and property of Allibhoy Noorbhai, on or towards the West by the Chimna Butcher Street, on the North by the property of Valimahomed Haji Mussa, on the South by the property of Hakimji Amiji and another, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 719D, 719I and Street No. 75, 77-79 Chimna or a Butcher Street and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Dossaji Rajbhai and his tenants and are now in the occupation or possession of Bai Narmadabai widow and executrix of Wamanrao Weendao and her tenants.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1920.

BHIMJI & CO.,
7765 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PANDARINATH KASHINATH TELANG and DWARKANATH KASHINATH TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Hussein Ebrahim. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Pot Tokdi Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 9,400 6/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less bearing Survey Nos. 222 and 293, Pot Nos. 9 to 12 and bounded, on or towards the North by the properties of Phillip Gomes and Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia on or towards the South and West by the property of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia and on or towards the East by the G. I. P. Railway lines.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Pot Tukdi Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 4,159 2/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less bearing Survey No 231, Pot Nos 19 to 36 and 1 to 18 and bounded, on or towards the North and South by the property of Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, on or towards the West by the properties of M. D. Almeida and Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia and on or towards the West by the Kurla Road.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
7763 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LUBRICATING GREASE SPRING BUFFERS.

On SATURDAY the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned :—

15 barrels Lubericating grease.
1 case spring buffers.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 handsome well built silver grey Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years.
1 canoe shane victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 30—35 H.-P., 4 cylender, "Orleams" Landaulette motor car.
2 Overland B 75 model bodies each complete with hood, 4 doors, 2 seats, monsoon curtains, two rear mudguards and two velances.
4 Big and 5 small bullocks.
40 cows and 7 calves

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 98, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5/ PACKAGES BLEACHED MULLS.

O. O. C. J. SUIT NO. 2201 OF 1919.

Sheth Haridas Mulji ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
Messrs. Harnandray Baijnath ... Defendant.

On FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Dossa Musa by order of Seth Haridas Mulji pursuant to the power of sale contained in the decree and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harnandray Baijnath.

50 packages bleached mulls No. XXX of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instruction from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla Attorneys for Tarachand Tullock administrator of the estate of deceased mortgagee Bhagwan Tullock and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ganpat Bhicaji Tuplo and in exercise of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 2 th Sept 1916, made between Ganpat Bhicaji Tuplo of the one part and Bhagwan Tullock of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or two dwelling houses standing thereon being a portion of the cart commonly called or known by the house of Dachan Khan, situatte at Dadar in the Island of Bombay, bearing the Collector's Land Revenue number and New Survey No 1459 and Municipal "G" Ward No. 3213 (5 and 6) and Street No. D577 and E 577 containing by admeasurement 3/6 square yds. or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the passage of the cart otherwise called Tom Baptista Street, on or towards the West by the cart of Balla Miya Sumsoodin, on or towards the West by the cart of Palla Miya Sumsoodin, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Vithal Vaidya and on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Jagannath and which said premises are now in occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office 371 Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Jan, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Deputy Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Bombay Brigade, the BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction the following motor cars on THURSDAY, the 15th January 1920, at 11 a.m., (S. T.) at the Supply Transport, Depot, behind the Tower Hall, Bombay.

The cars are on view at the Supply and Transport Depot.

2 Maxwell.
1 Overland.
1 Ford.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES STRIPED SUSI OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of the Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Damoder Haridas and Co., the selling agents of the Simplex Mills and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Devda :—

36 bales Striped Susi of the Simplex Mill's No. K 24 inches pieces, weighing 3¼ lbs. 23 inches by 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RLY. CO.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of bags of seed, Tilly, linseed, jawari, herda, rice, arid, wheat, bairi, cases of liquors, lead-pieces, bundles of copper sheets, coir ropes, gunny bags, steel hoops, iron bars, brass pots, twine, greese boxes of matches bocks, tea, bales of F. P. cotton, cask of soda, wooden empty cases, sweeping grain, bricks, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS., Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

CONSULT us when in the market for Typewriters. We sell, exchange and repair All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. 36, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co. Cheapest House of NEW REX VISIBLE, Rebuilt, Second-hand Typewriters and New Portable Machines. Finest Collection of High Grade Ribbons, Carbons, etc. etc. Typewriter Repairs a Speciality. Type-copying work executed neatly, promptly and correctly. Expert Tutors of Typewriting by Touch System, at very Moderate Rates. Do investigate.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—One GOLD WATCH, monogram "G. D." and GOLD CHAIN, at New Share Bazar on Monday, 12th instant. Founder will be rewarded. Apply sharp. CHATRA BHUJ KALYANJI THAKKAR, C/o. Ebjee Sewjee, 247, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. 7773

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANCHGANI PARSI HIGH SCHOOL.—Parents desirous of seeing the Principal could do so between 2 and 3 p.m. and also between 6-30 and 7 p.m. on any day up to Sunday next, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. The Principal regrets that the School has no accommodation available at present for new boarders. 7759

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT experienced TEACHERS for English School at Jafrabad. Pay upto Rs. 40/ p. m. according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7737

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science or an undergraduate and a MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL with drawing. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, A. V. School, Pardi Dist. Surat. 7704

WANTED—A competent Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE, efficient in English Correspondence and Typewriting. Good prospects. Apply immediately to MOTILAL KALIANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 7667

WANTED—A capable and energetic GENTLEMAN to manage a big concern in Share and Stock business. Must have sound experience of the line and able to attend correspondence, and accounts. Salary Rs. 300 and upwards MANISHANKER M. BHATT, New Share Bazaar. 7685

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS an COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, religion Sanatan Dharma with Sanskrit, as Superintendent for Sheth Amarchand Madhavji Sorathia Boarding House at Rajkot, with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to HONORARY SECRETARY at Rajkot. 7597

WANTED—Influential SALESMEN to work on Commission for securing orders in building material, such as timber, galvanized sheets, nails, tiles, etc. Handsome commission offered for good business. Apply Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7627

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and one TYPIST. Preference will be given to those who have served Commercial Firms. Good Prospects. Apply to Box No. 872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7753

WANTED AT ONCE—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN for Public Works Department, British Somaliland, handsome salary, also BLACKSMITHS. Apply Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort. 7754

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS for outstations for Cotton purchasing. Apply Box No. 863, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7760

WANTED—An experienced MANAGING CLERK for an Attorneys office. Apply Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 7772

WANTED—A smart young CLERK knowing typewriting for clerical work. Apply Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7775

WANTED—A GRADUATE, trained or with more than 5 years' teaching experience. Salary Rs. 75. Apply stating experience, age to CHAIRMAN, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 7708

WANTED Trained ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of general work for an Architects' office. Apply Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7777

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as HEADMASTER in the A. V. School Savda on Rs. 60 to 65 p.m. See the undersigned with testimonials in Sardar Graha, Bombay Room No. 153, B. D. PATIL, President, L.S.E. Society. 7730

WANTED—A Certified ENGINEER for a Ginning and Pressing Factory at Upcountry. Apply sharp giving full references to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7784

GREYS and WHITES—WANTED a SALESMAN by an old established English firm. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7762

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one with the knowledge of surveying and previous experience preferred. Apply CHINOY & DIVECHA, Architects, 275, Hornby Row. 7789

WANTED—A CASHIER and ACCOUNTANT, well versed in Joint Stock-Companies work. Apply stating terms and qualification, to H. M. MEHTA and Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Fort. 7744

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest rupees fifty thousand to one lac in motor-business. Projt at least 50 per cent. Apply Box No. 845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7650

WANTED—An experienced L.C.E. or B.E. as an ASSISTANT in an Architect's Firm. Apply stating terms and other qualifications to Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7655

WANTED for Basra, experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Shorthand speed not less than 80 words per minute. Three years' agreement. Salary Rs. 200—225—250. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9698

WANTED—Experienced and energetic OVERSEERS to take charge of building work, arrange material, etc. Pay handsome according to qualifications. Apply sharp Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7628

WANTED—A smart and accurate TYPIST for a commercial firm. Apply in own writing, enclosing copies of testimonials, and stating salary required to Box No. 857 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7688

WANTED—Experienced English and Gujarati ACCOUNT CLERKS knowing to join immediately. Good salary to competent hands. Apply with copies of testimonials either personally or in own handwriting to MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI, Dontad Street, Khadak, Bombay. 7779

WANTED.—4 TAP INSPECTORS for looking water supply mains, maintaining and repairing fittings, inspecting house connections, and taking meter readings. Candidates must be properly educated, should have a practical training as a Plaumber's Assistant, or a mechanic in any recognised workshop. Young, energetic men belonging to good class families need only apply to the undersigned before 19th January, 1920. MUNICIPAL ENGINEER, Lucknow. 7476

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDU LADY, studied upto Matric, s. l. Sanskrit and Marathi, passed Drawing Exams., is open to tuition, any time from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Apply to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7750

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a young, energetic influential Hindoo undergraduate in a share broker's firm. Best references. Thorough knowledge of the line. Pay from Rs. 400. Apply Box No. 879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7773

AN educated young Parsi gentleman wishes to invest a few thousand and be a partner in a respectable and profit able going concern. Best references given. Apply Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7710

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED Big INDUSTRIAL or COMMERCIAL CONCERNS to know that a long experienced, foreign travelled Indian business gentleman, who can organize, control, and successfully manage any office is open to engagement. Please apply to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7661

A Young Parsee gentleman proceeding to London would like to act as Agent or Correspondent for a firm or individual person on a nominal monthly remunaration or on any reasonable terms. Acquainted with London for nearly five years. Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7723

REQUIRED.—A CUPOLA and BLOWER for melting one ton of Cast Iron at a time also a Screw Cutting Lathe about 14 feet long centre 1½ feet with gap. Serviceable second, hand or new. Apply with lowest quotation to C. T. DALAL, Special Superintending Engineer, Himayat Saugar Project, Hyderabad Deccan. 7702

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM ENGINE of 500 I. H. P. and one of 800 I. H. P. compound condensing of well-known makers, in good working order. Write to Box No 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7525

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, secondhand 8 feet by 30 feet pressure 180 to 200 in good working order. Write in details, MANOR MILL, NADIAD. 7570

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, 41½ lbs. RAILS. Write Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7756

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay For particular apply to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7498

NEW MOTOR CARS and LORRIES of any make sold on EASY—PAID SYSTEM. Apply personally LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 7781

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

ONE STEAM ENGINE of about 180 I.H.P and one BOILER 100 lbs. preasure Bobcox and Wilcox both can be seen workin excellent condition. Price Rs. 21,000. App Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7736

SIDLEY DEASY, 6 cylinders, 40 H. P., Luxurious touring body with dynamo, one-man hood, sliding seats, new tyres, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 14,000. Apply to Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7258

FOR SALE—1 Four DAIMLER, two-ton lorries in excellent condition, thoroughly renovated, ready for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7757

FOR SALE—A lot of Gent's BOOTS and SHOES, made of Chrome Leather at prices ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per pair. Call early to avoid disappointment at The "MYSOCHROME" (Regd.) 213, Hornby Road, Badri Mahal, Bombay. 7755

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

FOR SALE—CINCINITTI MILLING MACHINE No. 4, Drilling, Cutter grinding, Twist drill grinding, punching machines, Pheumatic Hammer 5 cwt. blow, steam Hammer Blowers 8" hollow spindle Turret Lathe, Capstan Lathe Triple headed powerful milling machine. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgam Bombay. 7782

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—A cheap volume of 184 pages. Best guide for your Eng. Texts, "A Companion to 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Man-B.-To-Be King and Sections,'" prepared by Two Experienced Teachers, forewarded by Dr. Mackichan, sometime Vice-Chancellor of the University, and strongly recommended by all teachers for sure success at exams. Can be had of all BOOKSELLERS or The PROPRIETOR, GLOBE PRINTING WORKS, 89, Lamington Road, Grant Road. 7658

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with Back Spacer and Tabulator. All Sizes. Look and work like New. Lowest price	100
Remington No. 7. Rs. 90. 2 Colours	100
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief	220
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as New	199
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New	199

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opposite Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A piece of Open Ground of 1,500 square yards in the possession of the Industrial Chemical Works at Government Gate Road, Parel, behind Morarji Gouldas Mills. See the MANAGER of the Industrial Chemical Works. 7637

TO LET—At Poona, a large property, 15,000 square yards with 4 bungalows, centrally situated in Civil Lines, near the Railway Station, suitable for a Hotel. Apply M. S. CAPTAIN, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 7783

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MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of all the goods, pertaining to Chemists and Druggists shop, in the Godowns situate at Laljee Mansingh Mansion, Crawford Market.

By order of the mortgagee in possession and at the risk and on account of Mr. K. N. T. Madon (now an Insolvent) and his estate, Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public, Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), all the goods in the Godowns at the above address, pertaining to Chemists and Druggists shop furniture etc., etc.

Purchaser shall have to deposit 25 per cent. of the Sale Account. Further particulars and conditions of sale at the undersigned.

RICHARD & Co.

Bombay, 14th January, 1920.

AMUSEMENT

THE
EXCELSIOR
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents
FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting
A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Wednesday 14th at 9 30 p.m.
"KING OF PATAGONIA."
Thursday 15th
"OH PAPA."
Friday 16th
"VAUDEVILLE"
"SCHOOL DAYS."
Saturday 17th
"STEP LIVELY."
Sunday 18th
"OFF TO THE FRONT."

Booking at ROSE and Co., up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Howitt Phillips Co.
To-day, Tomorrow, Taursday, Friday and Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
The latest screaming farcical comedy
(A big success in London.)
"You never know, y'know"
Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
The great London and American Success at exams. Can be had of all BOOKSELLERS or The PROPRIETOR, GLOBE PRINTING WORKS, 89, Lamington Road, Grant Road. 7658
"Under Two Flags"
Adapted from Cuidah's famous Novel
Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Picture Programe.
To-day, to-morrow, Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p.m.
Franklyn Farnum
In the 5-reel Bluebird Photo-Play
"The Car of Chance"
A very amusing photoplay in which a young man inherits from his father only a motor car. How this car serves to secure a fortune and happiness for its owner will be seen in this film.
Also a Fine Comic.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Every Nigh
Shellar's Royal Circus
100 Animals] and [30 Artists
For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi, &c
AT
The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.
To-night at 9-30 p m. (S.T.)
Matinees on Wednesdy, Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only
POPULAR PRICES.
Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3,
Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELAR, Proprietor. J. W. WALLETT, General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.
"Annette of the West"
A picture of extraordinary Scenic Beauty and a story of Wonderful romance and adventure. The hero is a dare-devil athelete and the most wonderful rider seen in a whirlwind of dramatic thrills.
"Annette of the West"
will hold any audience spell-bound from start to finish, and we have no hesitation in saying that
"Annette of the West"
is a production that will make a lasting impression on the hearts of all who see th thrilling picture drama.
OUR BOYS IN GERMANY Topical in 2-Reels.

THE EXCELSIOR
OPENING NEXT WEEK
T. Daniel Frawley
AND
The Frawley Company
In a Season of the Latest London and New York Successes including:
"THREE WISE FOOLS"
"SCANDAL"
"PARLOUR, BEDROOM AND BATH"
"TURN TO THE RIGHT"
"LIGHTNIN"
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
"LOMBARDI, LTD."
"POLLY WITH A PAST"
"EAST IS WEST"
"FOREVER AFTER"
"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN"
"THREE FACES EAST"
"THE BRAT"
"THE MISLEADING LADY"

Your favourite Picture Place
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Offers this week
THE FIRST INDIAN SOCIAL PRODUCTION
Stinger Stung"
By Patanker Friends & Co.
Timings as usual Prices as usual.
Coming Next Week
Wolves of Kultur
Pathe 15 Episode Serial
featuring LEAH BAIRD & SHELDON LEWIS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FRANK KEENANAN
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THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
French President's Visit to London.
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 P m.

To-night at 9-30 p. m. (S.T) Every Night.
Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Great Novelty. New Amusements.
(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)
DADY SETH AGIARI ROAD.
(Near G. T. High School)
Next Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas.
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R R. PANDIT. Manager. K M VELANKER Agent.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
If you want your Daughter to Marry for Money
Don't let her see
Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Price She Paid"
A splendid picturization of the Great American Novel.
And for the Women who have yet to face such a task as which lies before
Is Marriage Woman's Highest Aim?
THE DIVINE
Clara Kimball Young
As the bought wife who meets three men.
THE FIRST MARRIED HER
THE SECOND FINANCES HER
TO THE THIRD SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"Land O'Lizards"
featuring
Anna Little and Frank Borzage
GOLD, since time began, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. It has separated the best of friends. It has inflamed the passions of men and women. It has created feuds without number. It has caused the death of thousands. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in
"LAND O'LIZARDS"

IMPERIAL STATE BANK.

BAN AGAINST EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

BOMBAY BANKSHAREHOLDERS' PROTEST.

In response to a general invitation issued by Mr. S. R. Bomanji, a number of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay met at his office in Forbes Street, Bombay, on Monday, to discuss the question of suggesting amendments in the proposed scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks and creation of an Imperial State Bank. Mr. Bomanji was elected to the chair.

Mr. Bomanji said the most important question they had met there that afternoon to discuss, was whether or not the proposed Imperial State Bank should do exchange business. It was stated in a circular letter to shareholders that the proposed Bank should not attempt to compete with the regular Exchange banks, but that it would nevertheless have facilities for rediscounting bills of exchange relating to Indian trade drawn in rupee or sterling. He (Mr. Bomanji) had told the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay that the new State Bank should have unfettered discretion to do exchange business and that in this respect the proposed scheme needed revision. Uptill now the Bank of Bombay had no London office, but under the proposed scheme the Imperial State Bank was going to have a branch in London to deal with the Secretary of State's drawings and remittances. Why in that case, he enquired, the State Bank should be debarred from doing exchange business?

A SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.

The avowed object of the Imperial State Bank in opening a branch in London was to be able to deal with the Secretary of State's drawings and therefore, it appeared most inexplicable to him that it should be proposed that the State Bank should put itself under a self-denying ordinance not to do exchange business. There was a strong feeling among a section of the shareholders—a feeling to which the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha had repeatedly given expression—that the Presidency Banks were not making sufficiently large profits considering the extent and volume of Government treasury balances available to them and for which they paid no interest to the Government of India. It was open to the European Exchange banks to compete with the Presidency Banks in local business and they did so; and therefore, he for the life of him could not understand why the State Bank should not compete with these Exchange banks in regard to exchange business. Why should the interests of Indian shareholders of the Presidency Banks be sacrificed to those of the European shareholders of the present Exchange banks? It was quite true that the proposed Imperial State Bank would be prepared to re-discount Bills of Exchange relating to Indian trade. But he did not understand why the State Bank out of pure generosity should offer to share their profits with Exchange banks by re-discounting the Bills. Why should the State Bank not discount the Bills itself? When he saw the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, the latter advanced, against the State Bank doing direct exchange business, an argument that there was a certain amount of risk involved in this business. He (the speaker) was of opinion that there was little such risk as was apprehended by the Secretary. The nature of exchange business was to buy Bills from export firms like Ralli Brothers, E. D. Sassoon, Andrew Yule and others, against their shipment of Indian produce to England, the Continent, America, China and Japan. It was for the Bank to limit the extent of business according to the credit, standing and position of the exporting firms and as an additional guarantee of the soundness of exporting firms, the latter had to give documents of shipment before advances by the banks were made and even then the banks did not make advances to the full extent of the documents, but kept a certain amount of safety margin in making their advances. Besides, Bills were generally of ninety days' sight. He therefore was of opinion that there was very little risk in exchange business. The prosperity of banks which confined their operations to exchange business was revealed by the balance sheet of those banks. They made enormous profits in exchange business and he therefore urged that the State Bank, acting almost in the position of agents of the Secretary of State, should be entitled to profit in this business before the Exchange banks. He left it to the shareholders to say whether the restriction sought to be imposed on the State Bank, was in their interests. There was no reason why they should bind themselves with a sort of a self-denying ordinance and exclude themselves from the profits accruing from Exchange business. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay might have a majority and might make their voice felt when the scheme came before the shareholders' meeting on the 12th February and get their scheme sanctioned. But those shareholders, who were opposed to that self-denying ordinance, should make a protest at that meeting. If they did not do this it would be open to the member-in-charge of the Bill when it came before the Imperial Legislative Council, to get up and say that it did not lie in the mouth of non-official members to raise an objection when the scheme had already been passed in its entirety by the shareholders of the three Presidency Banks.

NEED FOR EMPHATIC PROTEST.

He (the speaker) added they should therefore enter their emphatic protest at the shareholders' meeting on the 12th February against the restriction sought to be imposed, with a view to strengthen the hands of the non-official members of the Viceregal Council. He asked the shareholders to be present at the meeting in large numbers or send in their proxies to him if they could not attend the meeting. He asked them to send the proxies in his favour on the form circulated to the shareholders along with the circular letter. Those shareholders who had already sent in their proxies could withdraw them and sign a fresh proxy in his favour, if they agreed with his views. He asked them to send the proxies in his favour at least 10 days before the meeting in order to enable him to lodge them with the Bank in time.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

				Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool				8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.				—
" " Sales of East Indian				650
" " Imports				—
Mid. Americans Spot				29.89
Egyptian F. G. F.				57 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		Mar.		35.66
		May		35.02
		July		33.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.		May / Oct		Closed until Friday.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.46+.3
Feb.	—
Mar.	25.85+.14
April	—
May	24.20+.15
June	—
July	22.80+.8
Aug	—
Sept	—
Oct.	20.60+.11
Nov.	20.20+.20
Dec.	19.80+.23

Prices taken at 10-12 a.m: nearest actual value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 8th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.94+.49
Feb.	27.14+.49
Mar.	26.24+.49
April	25.50+.55
May	24.60+.55
June	23.56+.53
July	23.20+.47
Aug.	22.51+.53
Sept.	21.74+.44
Oct.	20.94+.45
Nov.	20.69+.51
Dec.	20.28+.58

Tone of futures:—Steady.
" " Spot:—Steady increased demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good		18.00
" " Fully Good		18.75
" " Fine		19.60
No. 1 Oomra Good		21.10
" " Fully Good		21.85
" " Fine		22.10
Broach Good		24.85
" Fully Good		25.10
" Fine		25.35

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 8th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£:	£
Total Bullion	—	91,300,000	No change.
Public Deposits	—	21,800,000 Inc.	2,300,000
Other do.	—	127,300,000 Dec.	43,308,000
Govt. Securities	—	61,800,000 Dec.	3,600,000
Other do.	—	96,300,000 Dec.	10,500,000
Notes and Gold	—	19,490,000 Inc.	1,600,000

The BANK RESERVE is 12% of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7th

Dom. Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	37 000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	10 000
" " to Continent	—	—	1,000
Futures at New York March	—	—	36.48+.41
" " May	—	—	34 02+.41
" " July	—	—	32.38
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	38.00—.25
" " Orleans	—	—	41.00
Futures at New Orleans May	—	—	35 75
" " Oct.	—	—	36.55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	16½
Demand Bills	—	—	3.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	132

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	—	—	76 7/8
" 2 Months hence	—	—	75 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.

(Delayed in transmission.)

London Jan 8th.

Rentes 3 fr.	—	—	58
Bar Silver Spot	—	—	76
" 2 months hence	—	—	76 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady small supplies.

Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ds.	—	—	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ds.	—	—	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	—	—	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	—	—	3 1/2
" 7 days market loans	—	—	4 1/2
Canada 5½ %	—	—	81 1/4
Rupee Paper 5½ %	—	—	66 3/4
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	—	—	91 1/2
Government Securities 5 %	—	—	82 1/2
Bill On London at Fixed Usance	—	—	42 05

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£93
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£127

London, Jan 9th.

Rentes 3%	—	—	58
Bar Silver Spot	—	—	76 1/2
" 2 months hence	—	—	77 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ds.	—	—	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ds.	—	—	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	6
" " " 6 "	—	—	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	—	—	3 3/4
" 7 days market loans	—	—	4 3/8
Canada 5½ %	—	—	81 1/2
Rupee Paper 5½ %	—	—	66 3/4
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	—	—	91 1/2
Government Securities 5 %	—	—	82 1/2
Bill On London at Fixed Usance	—	—	41.75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£82
Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation	£128

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 8th

Funding Loan 4 %	—	—	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	—	—	£81 1/4
5 % Now	—	—	£91 13 18

London, Jan 9th

Funding Loan 4 %	—	—	£70
Victory Loan 4 %	—	—	(81½
5½ Now	—	—	£91 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 8th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—2 Ds. Quoted	—	—	59
Barletta Russo—2 Ds Quoted	—	—	59
Australian—61 Ds Paid	—	—	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	—	—	£37½
Cakeseed, Linseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb Buyers	—	—	£21½
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan. Mar. Buyers	—	—	£47

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	—	£124
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—	—	£116½
Copper Braziers	—	—	£167
Yellow Metal	—	—	18½
Hard Spelter	—	—	£6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec Jan Nominal	—	—	85
" " " Do " July-Aug Nominal	—	—	84/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Nominal	—	—	85/6
" " " Do. " July-Aug. Nominal	—	—	85

Tone:—Very firm no business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	—	—	£2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	—	—	£1/8

Tone:—Weaker.

London, Jan. 6th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—2 Ds. Quoted	—	—	59
Barletta Russo—2 Ds Quoted	—	—	59
Australian—61 Ds. Paid	—	—	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Strong	—	—	£36
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. buyers	—	—	£23½
" " Jan.-Feb Sellers	—	—	£24
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Nearest Value	—	—	£47½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	—	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—	—	£117 5
Copper Braziers	—	—	£[illegible]
Yellow Metals	—	—	£[illegible]
Hard Spelter	—	—	61

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Buyers	—	—	87
Do. Do. July Aug. Buyers	—	—	83/6
Do. Do. July Aug. Sellers	—	—	84, 6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Buyers	—	—	87/6
Do. Do. July-Aug. Buyers	—	—	84
Do. Do. July-Aug. Sellers	—	—	85

Tone:—Firm—Buyers apparently disposed to operate.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb. Mar Sellers	—	—	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	—	—	2/10½

Tone:—Steadier after being flat.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 568½ for Fully Good Broach April-May, and fluctuated a rupee each way finally settling down to Rs. 568. The price then declined to Rs. 565 on selling by the bazaar and a commission house, but improved to Rs. 566/67 and remained at this rate for some time. Later on there was an advance to Rs. 568½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Fine Oomras January hen bbein Rs. 495, and March Rs. 481. At about 4 p.m. Broach advanced to Rs. 571/72 on rumours of a rise in New York yesterday (Monday), and the bazaar closed at Rs. 572. At Colaba the morket opened at Rs. 571. declined to Rs. 569 and closed as under.

Ready cotton is steady, particularly Khamgaon styles for which there is a fair demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	—	569
Fully Good Bengal	—	Jan.	—	399
Fine Oomras	—	"	—	483
Fine Oomras	—	Mar.	—	479

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 13th JAN. 1920

				Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	Jan.	—	402
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	—	571
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	Jan.	—	497
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	March	—	484

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	423	402	388	Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 3	507	497	477	..	"
Central Provinces No. 1	527	527	507	..	"
" " " 2	527	517	497	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Jan. 1920:

Cotton	—	—	—	24,225	bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	17,794	Qrtrs.
Linseed	—	—	—	1,362	"
Rapeseed	—	—	—	72	"
Gingelly seed	—	—	—	12,067	"
Poppyseed	—	—	—	225	"
Groundnuts	—	—	—	9,191	"
Castorseed	—	—	—	Nil	
Rice	—	—	—	5,718	"
Myrabollams	—	—	—	1,494	"
Cottonseed	—	—	—	16 238	"
Mowraseed	—	—	—	Nil	
Gram	—	—	—	1,867	"
Tewar	—	—	—	300	"
Moong	—	—	—	Nil	
Barley	—	—	—	16	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 13th.

				Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	2 3 13/16
Bank Demand	—	—	—	2 3 7/8
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s	—	—	—	2 4 11/16
For Demand	—	—	—	—
American Dollars	—	—	—	236½
Hongkong "	—	—	—	223½
Shanghai	—	—	—	378
Japan	—	—	—	114
Singapore	—	—	—	163

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 13/16.
D. D. on London 2/3 7/8.
Credit 3 Nsd/a 2/4 7/8.
D. D. buying London 2/4 1/4
D. D. on France 450.
Credit 3 Msd/a 500.
T. T. on Japan 113 1/2.
60 D/st Japan 103.
D. D. on Hongkong 223 1/2.
D. D. on Shanghai 375.
D. D. on Singapore 103.
D. D. on New York 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 89.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 71.
6 per cent. Port Trust short dated 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 69.
6 per cent. Municipal short dated 101.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 69.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened strong but closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Manchester
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

SELLING AGENTS:

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Rozay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

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Ahd. Advance 2175, By. Cotton 1150, By. Dyeing 3050, By. Uniteds 1825, Century 990, Central India 4150, Colaba Land 2800, Coorla 1700, Crescent 555, Currimbhoy 1070, David 1450, Fazulbhoy 1530, Finlay 1170, Ind. Malwa 705, Kastoorchand 2150, Kohinoor 3200, Madhowji 4160, Morarji 5200, New Great 905, New City 2780, Pearls 1105, Shapurji 375, Sholapur 11000, Simplex 1170, Standard 2700, Swan 1260, Swadeshi 4100, Alcock 1225, By. Burma 915, Bt. Burma 915, Bt. Burma Petro: 27 xh, By Tramway 1030, By. Steam 580, Katni Ord 355, Katni Defd 1650, Shivrajpur 48/8, Tata Ord 225, Tata Defd 1090, Tata Oil 425 pr. Tata Bank 58/8, Tata Hydro: 1255, New India Insurance 38 pr, Scindia Steam 27 pr, British India General Insurance 10 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8 premium.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The demand in the colour-markets, since we reported last is poor, however, the rates remain the same and no weak holders are found in market. The arrival of various Dyes is reported but the holders are not inclined to part with their stuff for lower rates. Pretty fair business is passed in Congo-Red, Magenta and other direct colours. The sulpher colours have very poor demand and there are no immediate prospects of good demand til the labour strike in Bombay is over. Forward quotation for Alizarine is between three thousand to thirty-five hundred rupees per drum. No business is reported for ready stock as there is a little stock in the market. Highly concentrated Magenta Crystals and Delta Purpurine are in good demand.

The quotations have remained practically unchanged.

CHEMICAL.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Among the quotations of Sizing Starches, there has been an appreciable shrinkage in Farina K. The ready quotations are nearly Rs. 17 to 19 per cwt. whereas, forward indent quotations are Rs. 16. There are also abundant stocks at present in the market. Sago has remained steady between Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 15 per cwt.

Among heavy chemicals, Sodium continues in good demand, at present from mofussil only, and the ready quotations are varying between Rs. 15 and 20 per cwt. Zinc Chloride has also witnessed a slight advance, and the quotations for best English stuff are nearly Rs. 25 per cwt.

The quotations are as follows:—
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15 to 20; Zinc chlaride (Eng.)—Rs. 22—26; Bleaching Powder—Rs. 70—80; Litharage—Rs. 22—25; Caustic Soda—Rs. 22—25; Farina K.—Rs. 18; Sago—Rs. 14—15; Washing Soda—Rs. 6; Glauber Salt—Rs. 4-8-0 to 5; Turkey-red-oil—Rs. 30; Maganesium Chloride—Rs. 16—18.

The Mail steamer Kashmir, with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, passed Suez 7-30 a.m., on Saturday the 10th instant.

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

THEBEST CINEMA THEATRE BOMBAY.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DEOTRY.

Thrilling Drama of

HUMAN PASSIONS

Horrors of the Great war

Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-6 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 15 per gross. Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-6 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—

VARDHMAN & SONS,

Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No 4.

KHAPOLI ELECTRIC WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government have announced the monopoly of the tap-water at the Tata-Hydro Electric works of Khapoli in favour of "The Khapoli Land Company, Ltd. Will you or any of your readers kindly let me know (through the medium of your paper or otherwise), as to where and by whom this company has been constituted, what its future prospects and dealings are going to be and when it is going to begin work.

—Yours, etc.,

S. G. BHAVE.

A. Amlewadi Bombay 4.
Jan. 9.

NERVE FOOD

IROCACAO

FOOD TONIC

VERO

is highly recommended:—

Convalescence, Anæmia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE, VEROCACAO is not a stimulant but a nutrient. It exercises a powerful and healthy stimulanting effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

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TOY EMPORIUM

A large and varied assortment of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods.

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ORIGINAL

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Pay us a visit TO-DAY.

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MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as if one of the many Irregularities of the system is neglected does not become serious. These pills act in a most marvellous manner and may be had free of MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH [illegible] ENGLAND

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

Salle Francaise: French War Poetry, read and commented on by the author, Mons. A. Gysin, under the chairmanship of Mons. J. Dutard, French Consul, 6-15 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting. 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Steamer Neuralia, with outward mails of December 25th, expected to arrive at 6 am.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

Evening party to Lord and Lady Sinha, Shanti Bhavan, Peddar Road, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and Mrs. Petit to give a garden party to Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, at 5 p.m., at "Mount Petit," Peddar Road.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

FERNANDES.—On the 13th January at Bandra, Rev. Roque D. Fernandes, M.A., Principal St. Andrew's High School, son of the late D. Fernandes. Funeral obsequies this evening at 4-30 p.m. (14th inst) at St. Andrew's Church, Friends and relatives will kindly accept this the only intimation.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

"Reply paid Telegrams may be accepted for Mesopotamia."

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The public lecture announced to be delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi to-morrow, in the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, is cancelled.

GARDEN PARTY TO LORD AND LADY SINHA.

The chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and Mrs. Petit will give a garden party to Lord and Lady Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow, at Mount Petit, Peddar Road.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

The annual fair of Pir Syed Hissamuddin Huseeni Refai, commenced yesterday, in Chhatri Sarang Street, at the corner of Sandhurst Road.

COMMON SALT RESEARCH LECTURE.

Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni, organizer of the proposed "Common Salt Research League" will deliver a lecture on "Common salt, its relations to disease and health" at Morarji Gokuldas Hall in Cavel Street, this evening, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

This institution will present an address to the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha, to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon. Admission is by invitation only.

KARNATAK SABHA.

A reception meeting will be held on Friday, the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Wilson College Hall under the Presidentship of the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan in honour of Wrangler P. S. Katti, arriving in Bombay, on the 15th instant, by s.s. Karmala to join the Karnatak Education Society, Dharwar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

We have received the following for publication:—In pursuance of a requisition, received under section 36 (*d*) of the Municipal Act, for calling a special meeting of the Corporation, for giving expression to their sentiments regarding the message recently sent by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor to his people in India, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 22nd January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

"REFORM ACT AND OUR WORK."

With Mr. K. Natrayan in the chair Mr. P. K Telang gave his first lecture on the above subject last evening at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavell, under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League. A detailed report will avpear later.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO. LD

The directors of the above Company have coming proposed payment of a balance dividend of 12½ per cent., which will be equal to 1 sh. per share, in respect of the profits for the six months ended 31st July 1919. This dividend if sanctioned at the annual general meeting will be payable on the 20th February, 1920 and the Directors have fixed the rate of exchange for the payment of this dividend to shareholders on the Colonial (Bombay) Register at 2sh per Rupee, which will give Rs. 50 per 100 shares.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

POSTPONED TILL FEBRUARY.

Owing to the damage by flood to the aerodrome at Bombay, the Bombay, Karachi Air Service has been postponed till February.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING THIRD DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA Jan. 13.

CLYDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs:—A. Vanti 9-12, Little Wonder 9-3, Toyle 9-1, Desdemona 8-6, Mundersh 8-5, Payllis D 8-3, First Love 7-13, Hard Up 7-10, Florrie H. 7-10, Marchioness 7-10.

KIDDERPORE PLATE Div.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Hapton 9-2, Kilera 9-1, Balira 8-13, Soft Nose 8-12, Beawar 8-12, Larigot 8-6, Mary 8-5, Verland Rose 8-3, Miss Slarner 8-2, Dayard 8-2, Dehra Doon 8-2, P. M. 8-1, Try Alp 8-0, Sunline 8-0, Ystrad 7-13, South Star 7-13, Carless 7-9.

KIDDERPORE PLATE (Divn. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Sorpello 9-0, Pont Neuf 8-10, Norma Stoker 8-8, Raloo 8-4, Bachlors Prospect 8-3, Beggar Prince 8-3, Glenoairnie 8-0, Kitty O'Hara 8-0, Leader 7-13, Spanish Chestnut 7-13, Lady Myra 7-13, Little Bridge 7-12, No Ball 7-12, Fairy Dream 7-10, Jacut 7-9, Arthur O'leary 7-9, Myrian 7-9.

TALLY HO PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles:—

Blackmaller 12-5, Monsieur Nestor 12-2, Silver Saint 12-2, China Egg 10-10, Reigning Star 10-5, Pomade 10-1, Ugly Goslong 9-11, Distinguished 9-5, Vain Jane 9-0 Redcar square 9-0,

HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles:—Sailversaint 9-3, Matchlock 9-0, Red Quill 8-13, Little Star 8-5, Flying Wing 7-10, Picket 8-8, Strathey 7-7, Flotelle 7-2, Sole Bay, 7-0, Nibs, 7-0.

PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—

Orose 9-4, William the Beau 8-13, Coryphee 8-6, Little Nan 8-4, Redspear 8-0, Noutbutweel 7-13, Beaufort 7-12, Senparison 7-8, Pastime 7-7, Baronvale 7-6, Giacomi 7-6, Allan Brig 7-0.

KIDDERPORE PLATE .Divn III.).—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Featherd Life 9-0, Fiasco 8-12, Stepaside 8-11, Verst 8-11, Princess Ila 8-10, Milkmaid 8-10, Dary Bay 8-9, Nautch Girl 8-8, Downey Boy 8-8, Rebecca 8-5, Devil's Bridge 8-5, Rheidol 8-5, Barron 8-5, One-Too-Many 8-4, Buff Mail 8-3, Spring Morn 8-3, Spartan Child 8-2, Last Spot 7-12, Small Change 7-12.

STRIKE IN FOUR JUTE MILLS

50PER CENT. INCREASE IN WAGES DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Strikes at four jute mills in Seebpore and Ghuser in the district of Howrah still continue. To-day is the day for the payment of wages at the different mills. In three of them namely the Fort William, the Ganges and the Howrah wages were paid without any hitch. But at the New Central however the workers as announced by the mill authorities were to have been at the mill at 5-30 a.m. Some came in time and some late. Those who came in time were immediately handed over tickets authorising payment and others specially the weavers and spinners who came late had to wait outside the gate. As they were not immediately admitted the men assumed a threatening attitude but they soon lined down and were subsequently allowed to have their wages. The workers of each of the four mills, as already reported, demand a fifty per cent. increase in the rate of their wages and would not yield unless this was sanctioned. Quiet prevails everywhere.

NEW COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 12.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held on the 11th instant in the Victoria Theatre under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. F. I. Pathan, to urge upon the Government the necessity of granting affiliation to the Karnatak Education Society's proposed College at Dharwar. Mr. V. B. Alur, in moving the resolution explained the genesis of the movement and laid great stress on the Society's excellent preparations on all heads. He pointed out that, inasmuch as the Government had already led the way by opening the Karnatak College, it was the duty of the people now to take upon themselves the responsibility of making provision for the increasing demands of the Province. He also referred to to the Government's declared policy of couraging private efforts as much as possible

Mr. Nalavdi seconded, and Mr. G. H. Honnapurmath, supported the motion.

The President hoped that the Government would accede to the united prayer of Karnatak people.

PANDIT ARJUNLAL SETHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers throw light clearly on the wordings of the "Royal Proclamation," whether the Royal Proclamation provides for the release of all Political Prisoners, or for the release of persons connected with the recent Punjab riots and disturbances. If the latter is the case how was the release of Ali brothers was affected. If former is the case how is it—that Pundit Arjunlal Sathi is still in jail Under such conflicting circumstances is it not difficult to understand the Royal Proclamation?—Yours, etc.

A JAIN.

GRIEVANCES OF CUTCH-KATHIAWAD PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Passengers for Verawal, Porbunder, and Dwarka, Cutch and Karachi have boarded the Mail Steamer of B. I. S. N. Co. that sailed on last Monday for Karachi. But those passengers—that have sailed on and left back—have suffered a great deal; and many of them have come to me and given me in word-painting an account of their piteous condition and hard suffering. Many persons have left their goods ashore while that of the others is on board the steamer and they are left on the shore; some women and children left behind and their luggage with male members on board the ship; to add to this evil of goods' traffic similar but most cruel and horrible mishaps have occurred to passengers, themselves. Some parents have sailed off leaving their young ones on shore while cursed be the mishap—many children have been carried over in the steamer without their parents! This can only take place I think, in the civilised twentieth century and that too in India. His Excellency the Governor Sir George Lloyd was pleased to declare when the Legislative Council met last that the passengers have not to suffer any thing during their voyages by steamers and that more than specified number of passengers were not allowed on any steamer; and the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had to be withdrak. But on the other hand H. E. the Governor does not know the truth; The Government House is not the fit place to learn of the true condition of steamer Management, but a surprised visit to docks will I hope bring to H. E.'s heart the real state of things. H. E. would be pleased I hope to discover the truth and to personally witness the hardships on some occasion with the trusted of the public.

Those who have been aggrieved or suffered in any way on Monday last may with advantage approach the undersigned who collects all particulars regarding the present incident which has excited the indignation of the Cutchhi and other brokers.

I appeal to the Grain and Rice Merchants Associations which chiefly consists of the Cutchhi merchants and others concerned to help us in holding a protest-meeting.

I also appeal to Sheth Hirji Khetsey, Mr. Velji Lakhamshi Napoo, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. L. R. Tarsey, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Khimji Asar Virji, Mavaji G. Sheth, W. T. Halai and other Cutch leaders to devote themselves to redressing those grievances.

I hope that all those concerned and other sympathisers will co-operate with us in ameliorating those grievances.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY,
Honorary Secretary,
Indian Passengers Traffic Relief Association.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Office, at Charni Road, on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, presiding.

The Chairman stated that there were two resolutions to be considered but as the first resolution was rather contentious he would like to take the second resolution first. The second resolution regarding the adoption of the new Articles was placed before the meeting from the chair.

Mr. R. E. Bharucha moved an amendment regarding certain clauses in the Articles chiefly about the restriction on Transfers and notice of meeting. In moving the amendment Mr. Bharucha stated that the Company's shares were at present not saleable as they were not transferred by the Directors, though the clause in the Articles at present in force being very defective. To make sure of this they now wanted an absolute and uncontrolled discretion to decline to register any transfer. The result would be that the share scripts would be waste paper, for rates would not be quoted on the Stock Exchange. He, therefore, urged upon the meeting to have the article amended as under:

"The Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares, not being fully paid shares to a person of whom they do not approve and also decline to register any transfer of shares on which the Company has any lien.

Mr. Bharucha further moved an amendment that 14 days' notice should be given of any general meeting.

The Chairman, after consultation with the Company's Solicitor, accepted this amendment on behalf of the Directors and the Articles were adopted with this amendment.

Mr. M. B. Dadiseth then moved the second resolution authorising the Directors to indemnify Lt.-Col. Kharegat and others by paying and discharging out of the general funds, the Company the expenses incurred by him or them in defending the suits filed against him and them by Mr. R. E. Bharucha. After it had been seconded, the Chairman read the Counsel's opinion that the Company had received on this matter. The counsel's opinion was that neither the Directors nor the share-holders could even by a majority, indemnify Lt.-Col. Kharegat and others by paying the expenses incurred by him or them, for it was a personal matter and not arisen in or about the discharge of his or their respective duties. The Chairman therefore suggested that the proposer and the seconder should withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was eventually withdrawn.

With the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS TO LORD SINHA.

The Municipal Secretary writes:—

The proposed Address will be presented by the Corporation to the Right Hon. Lord Sinha at the Town Hall on Friday the 16th January 1920, at 4 p.m. (B. T.). The function will be open to the public as far as the Hall admits of accommodation. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

WHAT IS IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION DOING?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian situation in East Africa is everyday growing more critical and Mr. C. F. Andrews has done well in bringing the coming danger to the notice of India. In view of the serious situation that has arisen, it is the bounden duty of every political organisation in the country to make an immediate move in the matter. The lead should be given by the Imperial Citizenship Association of Bombay—which has up till now been very slow and sluggish in moving in such matters. No doubt, it is the Association that has arranged for the visit of Mr. C. F. Andrews to South and East Africa, but one does not see it working energetically in India. Barring a meeting or two and some petitions to government it has done nothing. I understand that the Association has employed a secretary paying him a fat salary of Rs. 300. I am at a loss to understand what the secretary is doing. He may be doing something but the public are not aware of it. The Association has got a big fund and it is time that the Association should make its existence felt in the whole country.—Yours, etc.

K.

KHEMI BAGH OR AMARBATIKA.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDA'S SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent of the "Chronicle" has suggested that the 'Jallianwala Bagh," the memorable scene of the massacre of the innocents, be dubbed "Amar Baugh," instead of "Khhemi Bagh" and in support of his suggestion cites the authority of the "Kesari" of Poona. To show that the idea worked by the "Kesari" is not new, I give below an excerpt from my address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 34th Session of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar. My address was written in Hindi, translated in English the passage runs as follows:—"In this treeless-flowerless—fruitless, but immortal, garden not only the young, but the old and the children even, becoming firm in Truth, considered the hail of deadly bullets as shower of flowers. The heartburning of this ground has been calmed by the mingling of the blood of Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh martyrs. This ground will henceforward be known as "Amarbateka" because those who fell on this sacred spot became immortal and have shewn us and the coming generation the straight path to the city of immortality.

To the daughters and the sons of Mother Bharat. I appeal to name this sacred spot Amarbatika.—Yours, etc.

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

STRONG RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 12.—A strong reception committee has been formed at Larkana for the Second Sind Khilafat Conference coming off at Larkana on 5th February.

POSTMATSER IN CONFERENCE

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The conference of Postmasters General in India which has been convened by the Hon. Mr. Clarks, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs commenced sittings to-day.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

The weather has been dry except for light fall of rain at Chakrata.

Forecast:—No large change.

COLONISATION OF INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

At a meeting of the Central National Mahomedan Association, held on Friday the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Association sympathised, on principle, with the idea of colonization propounded by the members of the British Guiana Colonization Deputation if full and equal rights of citizenship be guaranteed to Indians without reserve.

WELCOME TO MR. PATEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly insert the following few lines in your to-morrow's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" —The People's journal.

The Hon. Mr. Patel, the Secretary of the Indian National Congress of the last year—with Hon. Mr. Khapurde and Mr. Sathye has left England for India and he will land here in a few days. The work done by Mr. Patel while in England as a Secretary of the Congress is invaluable and it is also recognised by the Congress of this year. I therefore request the Secretary of the Bombay National Union through the columns of your journal to arrange a public meeting in order to give him honour befitted to a leader.—Yours, etc.

D. V. SIDHAYE.

During the last three days about 30,000 pilgrims left Calcutta for Saugor Island to attend the Gangasaga Mela.

N.-W. RY. EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

REJECTED BY AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The North-Western Railway staff at Saharanpur held a mass meeting yesterday at which it was decided to place certain demands before the authorities. These were refused in their entirety by the latter who however, offered certain concessions which were rejected by the employee's and the position remains as before. The position on the North-Western Railways as a whole remains normal. Train services have kept better time, being in most instances only a little late.

Speaking with regard to the recent advance in salaries, a railway official reiterated the fact that the men had been dealt with fairly. "There may be," he said "though we are not aware of the fact, some isolated instances where the increase had not been what it should have been, but if these are brought to our notice they will receive our immediate sympathetic consideration."

N. W. RLY. STRIKE AT SAHARANPUR.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The strike of the North-Western Railway staff at Saharanpur remains unchanged. The normal train services continue nearly keeping right time.

Mr. F. B. Evans I.C.S., has been put on special duty in the Madras Secretariat to work out details in connection with the Reforms.

SCIENCE CONGRESS.

DISCUSSION ON THEORIES OF FERRO-MAGRETISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

At the Science Congress to-day Prof. C. V. Raman opened discussion on Theories of Ferro-magnitism by references to Hindu classics. He showed that attempts had been made by the Hindus to tackle the problem. He pointed out the similarity between gravitation and magnetic phenomena and proceeded to describe the relationship of megnetism with optics, electricity, and chemistry which last was, in his opinion, the most important and capable of giving a satisfactory explanation. After some discussion Dr. Annand discoursed on some problems in anthropometry and the difficulty in taking measurements of living persons for distinguishing human races.

The citizens of Nagpur are at home to the members of the Congress to-day.

EASTERN MONISM.

SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE'S WORK

"The Times" in its issue of the 16th December writes:—

Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, whose work we describe in another column, is a fine example of the fertile union between the immemorial mysticism of Indian philosophy and the experimental methods of western science. Whilst we in Europe were still steeped in the rude empiricism of barbaric life, the subtle Eastern had swept the whole universe into a synthesis and had seen the one in all its changing manifestations. In the last thousand years the philosophy of India has become distorted by fantastic embroideries, and the crude realism of Europe has been refined into experimental science. Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, working in the laboratories of England and America and in the Bose Research Institute which he founded in Calcutta, has become an adept in our methods whilst retaining the inspiration of his inherited monism. Many years ago he studied the effect of repeated stimulation on inorganic materials, such as, for example, steel springs. He found that these exhibited phenomena of fatigue and of subsequent recovery which he showed to be comparable with the results of physiological experiments on living nerve and muscle. More recently he has given attention to the responses of plants to stimulation, and has shown the essential similarities underlying the outward diversities of animal and plant tissues. He has devised delicate apparatus for detecting the rate of growth in plants and hopes that this will be a step towards elucidating the agencies that athwart or favour vegetation. Perhaps he may come to give a new meaning to the familiar mango trick of the bazaars, and by a real magic of science condense the slow efflorescence of a seed into minutes or hours. For he is pursuing knowledge not only for itself, but for its application to the benefit of mankind. Yet these philanthropic purposes are only a side issue of his work. His deep insurration is the old Indian monism, the desire to see unity under its multifarious disguises. We welcome the additions to knowledge that he has made, but most of all we welcome in him the evidence that India and Britain can unite their genius and their traditions to mutual advantage.

At the general meeting of the Madras Corporation a resolution was adopted, offering its sincerest gratitude to the King-Emperor for the Royal Proclamation and conveying its heartfelt thanks to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha for the valuable services they have rendered in connection with the Indian reforms.

Mr. H. P. V. Townsend is placed under Additional Member of Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. H. P. V. Townsed is placed under the Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S S Shushtar, Parry, Busreh, Dec. 30.
S S Hwah Wu, Uemi, Kobe, Dec. 8.
S. S. Nellore, Murray, Karachi, Jan. 11.
S S Tensho Maru, Nazawa Yokohama, Dec. 14.
S. S. K. F. August, Coleghare, London, Dec. 19.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

S S Shushtar:—The P. O. S. N. Coy's steamer Shushtar, 1,[illegible] tons, Captain A. E. Perry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah via Mahomerah, Koweit, Bushire, Bahrein, Dunder Abbas, with a general cargo 13 cabin and 22 deck passengers, which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S S Hwah Wu:—The steamer Hwah Wu, 2769 tons, Captain U. Uemi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nellore:—The P. and O. S N. Company's steamer Nellore, 4,249 tons, Captain F. S. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers, which port she had left on 11th instant.

S S Tensho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tensho Maru 4,[illegible]6 tons, Captain I. Nazawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, with a general cargo which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S. S. K. F. August.—The B. I S N Coy's steamer K. F August, 5590 tons, Captain W. H. Coleghare, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with troops, which port she had left on 19th ultimo.

S S Lhasa: The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 958 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 11th instant.

S S Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,896 tons, Captain J. C. Kilner sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Kasado Maru:—The O S K steamer Kasado Maru 3,725 tons, Captain S. Kawado sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Dogra:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Dogra, 2,880 tons, Captain J. F. Smith sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Anjerhead (for orders), with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 13th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Tobermoda	Marseilles	N F		Graham & Co
B Nawab		N F		T M & Co
C & R				
Rangoon Maru	Calcutta	N F		V Vejaya
Nizam		N F		T M & Co
D & E				
Kofuku Maru	Yokoh	N F		O S Kaisha
G Helios	Penang	17-1-20		P O & Co
H Maur	Singapore	18-1-20		F P O & Co
I. Persia		N F		A B & Co
Oxfolde				
M Pentakota		N F		M M & Co
N Pallawa Bora		14-1-20		M M & Co
O Lightning		N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Jufa	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Tayasti	N F	N F	K N & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kawati	N F	14-1-20	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	T M & Co
2 Saigon Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
3 Khosrau	Jeddah	7-1-20	T M & Co
4 Tokomi Maru	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
5 Europa Mard	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
6 Arratoona	Hull	N F	Finlay & Co
9 Kosoku Maru	Jobs	13-1-20	O S Kaisha
10 & 11 Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 Tsukiuse	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
14 Shushtar	P Gulf	N F	H S Shushtar & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co
4 Nirvana	Karachi	17-1-20	M M & Co
6 Gandara	London	14-1-20	M M & Co
8 Kumari Hansa			
Saraswati	N F	N F	B B Collins & Co
7 Clan Kenneth	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
8 Mahsudsa	N F	N F	K S & Co
11 Elysia	Liverpool	18-1-20	Graham & Co
12 Lusia & Parawati	N F	N F	B B C & C
14 Norwich City	Greece	17-1-20	W & A G & Co
15 Tarobe	B S Africa	13-1-20	M M & Co
17 P Os Praga			
Ferdinand	Suez	13-1-20	Dir B I M
17 Poliadora	Isaac	N F	Dir B I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Orsova	N F	N F	E Dawood Kaff

HUGHES DRY DOCK

Montrose	N F	10 days	Graham & Co

HOTEL SERVANTS UNION.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a meeting will be held to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m. in the Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of Mr. A. R. Kolhatkar, when Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, editor "Young Collegiate" will address on the necessity of the Union and the outline of future work. Messrs. N. D. Savarkar, S. V. Lalit, M. B. Velker, Madji Govindji, D. S. Yande, and P. V. Tikekar are expected to speak. "Til-Gool" will also be distributed.

Official and Personal.

The Bombay Presidency Association entertains the Right Hon. Lord Sinha at a complimentary luncheon on Friday the 16th instant at 12-30 p.m. at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will open a new school building for the American Mission for the Blind at 5 p.m. on the 15th on the Dadar Road near Dadar Police Station.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will attend the Police Ball on the 16th arriving at the Town Hall at 10 p.m.

His Excellency received the Raja of Jawhar on Tuesday morning. Her Excellency presided at a meeting of principals of schools in connection with the Children's Guild of Service in the afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday.

Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Colonel G. G. C. Maclean and Colonel H. B. D. Baird are staying at Government House.

Their Excellencies will give a Ball at Government House on Tuesday 3rd February at 9-30 p.m.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga intends to give a garden party at his Calcutta residence on the 26th instant to meet Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay is expected to leave Calcutta Delhi on the 17th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Mian Muhamad Shafi, Education Member Viceroy's Council, left Calcutta on Monday night for Delhi.

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Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis.

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Garage, Apollo Bunder.

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Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

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and
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. H. J.—Your letter is too long.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 14, 1920.

LET US BE UNITED & WORK.

The Congress has left behind it a track of bitter recriminations which should be profoundly disquieting but for the fact that they are due to the pique of a few leaders and based on the flimsiest of grievances. Anglo-Indians who desire to see the disunion of Indian publicists have cause to be gratified at some of the results of the dissension. Viewed from the position of three years ago, there are to-day a number of schisms in the ranks of workers which should be impressive to those who judge by the high-sounding names of mushroom organisations and overlook the breadth and integrity of patriotic feeling which now exists in India. Immaterial as they are, our opponents could now point to notes of discord among politicians who three years ago worked with unity of aim and of method. The Moderate group, which compared to Nationalist organisations is paltry and impermanent, is now the stalking-horse of Anglo-Indians, and the Moderates themselves are inordinately vain of the Reform which they take to be the acquisition of their hands. "We have saved the scheme," declaimed Mr. Banerjea at Calcutta, and till the pride of that notion is lowered a little, they will continue in the delusion that they saved the scheme and claim perfection for the Bill which is now law. We have little hope of a critical outlook on their part, till they lose the thrill of personal achievement; the scheme, they are persuaded, is the outcome of their savior ship; it is their reward and the defects of the scheme our punishment. The Congress, which has pronounced the statute disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory, is being held to ridicule, and the leaders of moderation are hoarse with reciting the contents of the Select Committee's Report. We may without presumption tell them that Nationalists are dissatisfied with the reform not through ignorance or self-will, but because they know what they wanted and still want what they asked for. The Congress is accused of intellectual obliquity by the President of the Moderate Conference. Does he think that Nationalists are incapable of understanding the reform and appraising its worth? Because they do not see eye to eye with the Moderates, they are charged with intellectual obliquity. In their memorandum to the Parliamentary Committee, the Moderates said that "the Indian people will not rest content with authority in provincial matters, when their destinies are largely in the hands of the Government of India." This they said as they demanded a measure of responsibility in the Government of India, through the legislature and not with reference to the accession of Indians in the Executive Council. What they now want is a cessation of agitation for the next advance and docile contentement with what we have got. They argued before the Joint Committee that unless this was done "the scheme will be inconsistent with itself; the spirit of the Declaration of 1917, will not have been fully carried out and England will not be able to claim justly that she has set India firmly on the road to self-Government." Now they, in their hypnosis, claim that the scheme, in spite of the defects they fought against, is a substantial fulfilment of the Declaration, and, furthermore, sets the people of the country firmly on the road to self-Government. What they warned Britain against claiming, they gratuitously claim now. The most unbending personality of the Moderate Deputation, who did more than any other man to nurse the scheme in this Presidency, told the Committee that if the Central Government were left without the beginnings of responsibility, "within three years agitation of such a character would be set up in the provinces that it may stagger the imagination." The complaisance of the Moderat to-day shows that neither their imagination nor their political conscience is animated enough to develop towards the staggering crisis. The emphasis with which the Moderates pleaded for a share in the Central Government—the share of responsibility—led us to believe that they were not indulging in diplomatic imposture before the Committee; we still think they were sincere. But what we want to know is how is it that they could now, after their representations, reproach Nationalists who maintain that the Declaration of 1917, has not been properly carried out? Is the scheme inconsistent with itself? They speak of the equivalent of lost things to be found in the three Indian members in the Executive Council, that is, one more than what the Government of India had conceded. It is sheer quibbling to speak about the balance of gain and loss, when a feature which they urged as vital is denied. The explanation is that Moderates are pleased with themselves as great adepts in political compromise; have they not read Morley's "Compromise" and learnt that the essence of political progress is compromise? It is a delightful piece of intellectual conceit which will conceal the nakedness of failure, reconcile people who are on good terms with the world and earn the credit for *practical* statesmanship. The fault of the Nationalists is that they meant what they demanded and are sincerely disappointed over what they have not obtained; and they are going to get what they want without losing what they have got. The Moderates believe that they have saved the scheme; but, as Mr. Jinnah said, the attitude of the Moderates was a greater drag on the work in Britain than the attitude of the Congress. We are firmly convinced that but for the earnest agitation of Nationalists we should not have secured the present gains to the country; that if the reforms had not been "saved" it would have only meant the deferring of our success by a day and the gain of greater advance; and that if the Bill had been shaped after the Punjab exposure, we should have been the better in our claims for a share in the Central Government. The Moderates were for winning the trick, but they were unmindful of the rubber. And now we have Mr. Sastri appearing like a true Israelite in whom there is no guile, impeaching the moral credit of the Congress. Worse than intellectual obliquity, is the offence of moral impurity. Mr. Sastri proclaims himself a loyal and faithful member of the Congress, and is now sighing loudly over the moral credit of the institution of which he is a member. Will he say definitely that with all the faults of Nationalists, their motives of action are not at least as patriotic and irreproachable as those of the Moderates? In the matter of sacrifice and the disdain of the material gains of politics, we take them to be better trusted by the country. Mr Sastri is able to soar in the high elevation of words, preach the nobility of fair mindedness and exhibit vast respect for the susceptibilities of others. He would not like to be reproached with disregard for the feelings of others; his is the way of apologetic suavity and, when he hurts, he affects to be afraid to wound. The style becomes him well, but surely he can hit without the genuflections of Uriah Heep. There is, besides the fact of personal antagonisms, only one plausible excuse for the self-willed isolation of Moderates. It is that the advent of representative Government should not find us unprepared in the matter of party formations. Is not the present cleavage as artificial as it is premature? The idea of having informal rehearsals of party-rivalry may be accomplished in debating clubs; in the public life of the country when we have still to win the essentials of power to be got out of the hands of a tenacious bureaucracy, these preparatory exercises of party wrangle are a suicidal luxury. Mr. Sastri, in an interview, said at Madras that when the true divisions of party are formed on a moral basis, we should have *an astonishing shuffle of personalities*. It is quite possible, but before the shuffle where is the *raison d'etre* of artificial classifications on the issue of "saving the scheme," which is already obsolete?

Mrs. Besant's Lonely Furrow.

Leaving aside the Moderates, we have the spectacle of Mrs. Besant ready to plough a lonely furrow in fresh sands. We have the greatest respect for the energy and patriotic services of Mrs. Besant, and anything we say will not be taken for the detraction of her claims to leadership by virtue of past services. We are, however, constrained to think that she is too much under the impulse of anger when she denounces the Congress and condemns the verdict of that National institution as unrepresentative of the country. It is said that the dissent of opinion, which now separates her from the Congress, was apparent even in Britain, and those who, knew, foretold change. Mrs. Besant's charges against the Congress are two. The first is that the leaders abused the provisions of the Act without understanding the decisions of the Joint Committee and the text of the statute itself. We can only reply that the Congress declared it as disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory, for reasons which were the reverse of what Mrs. Besant imagines them to have been. The charge of ignorance is lightly made. We believe the Subjects Committee had known of the provisions of the measure; the Congress listened to Mrs. Besant's exposition of it without the inconvenience of Hindi which she now deplores. The second ground of arraignment is that the Congress was an Extremist body. Since when, may we ask, has the Congress lost its representative title? Mrs. Besant did not dispute it in Calcutta; she did not question it in Bombay; it went unchallenged at Delhi. We remember having read recently of an appeal of Cromwell to some strong-villed and intractable Covenanters: "For God's sake, think of the possibility that you may be in the wrong." Mrs. Besant now falls foul of the inappreciation by the Congress of the reform and roundly declares it to have been the result of ignorance and pure political sectarianism. The Congress is as representative of patriotic Indians today, as Mrs. Besant commended it to have been in 1917. It is open to Mrs. Besant to convert it to her optimistic interpretation of the Reform Act. We admire in her—and some Indian leaders would do well to copy her in the matter—the courage of her views and the determination not to be afraid of her following. We do not want to remind Mrs. Besant of her repudiation of the Reform Scheme as originally framed and published in India. Mrs. Besant is convinced that it has been improved out of recognition, and is worthy of being offered to India by Britain and duly accepted by the country. We respect her position and do not question her attitude. But we want to know if the lead she gave even as early as 1917—after the Declaration—was not in the direction of the Congress decision now. Diarchy happens to be not usually trusted. It was originally conceived by Mr. Curtis and we hold the essentials of it are retained in the scheme. In 1917, when Mrs. Besant presided over the Congress this was how she condemned the scheme:—

"Lately a new scheme has been sprung on the country, after careful preliminary notices and hints in the Anglo-Indian Press. It is known as "self-Government by compartments." It is eagerly snatched at by the Europeans, and creates a double set of authorities, one on the present lines irresponsible to the people and with control of the purse, in which all real power is vested; the other a similacrum, or wraith, of a responsible Ministry and an elected Assembly, ruling a department, or departments, of the Government, to be given more power if the real Government approves of them, to be deprived of power if the real Government disapproves of them. The real Government can ensure their failure, by giving them such important departments as Education and Sanitation; which need a very heavy outlay; and restricting the funds allowed to them on the plea of necessity. They can then be dismissed with contumely as incompetent. The lesson of Local Government should be laid to heart, for that has been a trial of a similar system, in which officials have played the part of th real Government in the new scheme. Or the real Government may give them unimportant departments on which to try their prentice hands, so that failure may not matter, and the country will be indifferent to them. There are many other objections to the scheme, which is verily the giving of a stone for bread. But the root objection is that it keeps India entirely subordinate, when she demands self-Government. It breathes the deep distrust of Indian capacity, characteristic of the Bureaucracy, and makes the preposterous claim that India is to remain in leading-strings because another Nation claims the right to rule her, and to give her crumbs of freedom from its own well-spread table. It is the negation of every principle which Britain and her Allies have proclaimed in the face of the world.

Now we emphatically affirm that the present Reform scheme is based on the principle of self-government by compartments; between what Mrs. Besant condemned as objectionable in 1917 and the present scheme, there are, structurally, no variations. There may be mitigations here and there, but the essential scheme is retained. We do not, of course, reproach Mrs. Besant for her present declaration that it opens the gateway to responsible government. We want earnestly to work it and get over the transitional period without prejudice to the possibilities of its success. No one will grudge Mrs. Besant's enthusiasm for making it a success, because we want, if possible, to get on to the next and final stage of emancipation without the economic waste involved in deadlock and failure. But we want Mrs. Besant to realise that there is a genuine school of opinion in the country which is profoundly distrustful of diarchy as a workable scheme. Mr. Horniman, for instance, is of the view that diarchy is too delicate and inapt a mechanism to claim even a trial, in place of full responsible government for India, which he deems to be her due. And there is a large number of people who are distrustful of the "scheme" of reform as they are of a greasy pole, and it is no use ascribing to them ignorance or self-will, when they are led by men possessing clear heads and loyal hearts. Mrs. Besant is entitled in the Congress to plead for unreserved acceptance of it and we shall not blame her if she throws herself heart and soul to the task of making it a success. As to which party is now wrong in its estimate, experience must show. In the meanwhile, we cannot abate in our demand for what is ultimately our due. It is perhaps unnecessary to enter into the clash of personalities that play a great part in the deviation of individuals. One point may be mentioned. The Congress asked for the recall of Lord Chelmsford, and Mrs. Besant censured the people on their decision, but we would hazard the belief that Mrs. Besant, if she had realised the progress and protection of the Punjab horrors, and also had been on cordial terms with the Assembly, would not have censured the repudiation of a Viceroy whom she ridiculed as trying his "prentice hand" when she was attacked in 1917. That however is a detail, but one cannot escape the belief that Mr. Besant would, in normal leadership, not have been horrified at the alleged impropriety of praying for the recall of a Viceroy who had, on the whole, failed the Punjab. Incidentally we may add for the benefit of Moderates that the Bombay Presidency Association had in the time of Lord Curzon, under the leadership of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, passed a resolution demanding the recall of the Viceroy.

Mr. Tilak's Turn.

Mrs. Besant has severe things to say of the tactics of Mr. Tilak, but we attribute most of the harsh things she says to her obvious indignation. The Congress has, besides giving its verdict on the Reform Scheme, called upon all people to co-operate, as far as possible, in the working of the reforms. It is the lead given by the Congress and should normally be binding on all who assented to the resolution. From the report of a speech which appears in the "Leader," delivered by Mr. Tilak in Amritsar, we note the following passage: "We cannot co-operate until the money is equally divided between the reserved and transferred subjects. Utilise the Act to prove that Diarchy is impossible." Now we grant that the appropriation of money between the two halves of the Executive from a common purse, is a matter of anxiety. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report itself recognises that transferred subjects are most in need of development, and therefore of money. The Act leaves the question of allocation of funds to be settled by rules of which we do not know anything. If in the subsidiary process of passing rules, the due claims of transferred subjects are whittled down, it will spell the failure of the Ministers. Even in that context the alleged advice of Mr. Tilak to utilise the Act to prove that Diarchy is impossible, looks strange after the injunction of the Congress. Mr. Sastri, speaking of this alleged pronouncement of Mr. Tilak, calls it heart breaking, but we doubt if the speech is correctly reported. Mr. Tilak's thanksgiving message in response to the Royal Proclamation and his support of the Congress resolution put the presumption against the correctness of the report. We are content to add the following admission of the "Mahratta":—

It is seriously asked as to whether the reforms are or are not an advance over the past. We say they are an advance, but that does not mean that because it is an advance therefore the ideal should be kept in the back-ground and we should content ourselves with iterating that it is an advance. When the nation is asked to work the Act with a view to achieve Self-Government it means in clear terms constructive co-operation and nothing else.

Let us, in this wrangle of words and devious dialectics take note of the Hon. Pundit Malaviya's excellent and opportune call for unity and the sinking of unessentials. We cannot afford to lose the momentum of national awakening at this crisis by the dissensions of a few. We do not care who it is, but whoever is disposed to wrangle or waste energy in personal faction, has little to contribute to the service of the country. In the study of acoustics, we learn there are sounds that are too loud to be heard, just as there are sounds too low to be audible. To those who indulge in dialectic play, with subtle distinctions of meaning, we have to say that the broad injunction of the Congress has to be specifically obeyed, if at least to check the bewilderment of those who go by the ordinary gamut of words and of judgment. We have written at length on these differences, because we consider them to be as unjustifiable as they are temporary. The Reforms are with us, with all their imperfections. We cannot afford to wait for the arbitrary decennial programme of change to be completed in the geological era. Nor can we waste the opportunities, limited as they are, that have come to us. We must find energy, moral fervour and patriotic leadership to carry on both the tasks concurrently. The Time-Spirit, justice, and the awakening talents of the people are aiding the cause they cherish. Further, it is no use disguising that there are skletons in our cupboard. There is room for contructive work in the split up grades of society. Not all patriotic work is political work, narrowly so called; there must be men and women ready to associate with the cause of Labour and the submerged classes to make the extension of franchise immediately fruitful. And Nationalists who overlook any of the aspects of revival will do so at their peril. The country must be ready to keep to the ideal of political emancipation, work for it, within and without. Nothing is more essential for it, than a truce to the wranglings that divide leadership.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay and Royal Clemency.

It is over a fortnight since the Royal Clemency was declared, and it is said to contemplate the half-hearted hesitancy with which the gracious wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor are being carried out by Lord Chelmsford and the heads of the different provinces. Though several of the Punjab Martial Law victims have been set free, there are several more who are still rotting in jail, neither the unfortunate victims themselves nor the public knowing when, if at all, they are to be released. In the U. P., as our Allahabad correspondent telegraphed yesterday, the Katarpur and Mainpuri victims are not yet set free and the citizens there are anxiously awaiting their restoration to liberty. In our own Presidency, it is especially painful to note, the authorities have done nothing, so far as the public is aware, to give effect to the Royal Clemency, except in the isolated instance of Messrs. Durgadas Advani and Jethmal Prasaram. What have the Government done in regard to those sentenced by the Ahmedabad Special Tribunals in connection with the April disturbances? What, again, about the Savarkar brothers and those convicted in the Nasik conspiracy case? Do not all these deserve the Royal Clemency? We make an earnest appeal to Sir George Lloyd to see that all traces of bitterness are obliterated, according to the behests of His Majesty, by a generous exercise of clemency. It would be useful if official figures are published stating how many political offenders have, upto date, been set free and how many are still rotting in jail.

Need of Reconsideration.

It is understoood that to-morrow, Lord Hunter's Committee will examine Sir Michael O'Dwyer *in camera*. In this connection it is useful to recall the reply, which Dr. Satyapal and other Punjab leaders who had, after their release, offered to give evidence before the Hunter Committee, received from the Secretary of the Committee:—

"Your telegram received and given careful consideration by President Disorders Enquiry Committee. In view of the fact that the Committee sat at Lahore for over six weeks and has completed the hearing there, that full opportunity was given for the presenting of non-official evidence and that it was open to your counsel to cross-examine witnesses during that period, Lord Hunter regrets he is unable to accept your suggestion."

Are the public to believe that the force of these arguments has vanished now? If so, will a chance be given for the presentation of Punjab non-official evidence in Bombay? Of course, Sir Michael O'Dwyer's examination is essential, but why should it be *in camera*? Why should the evidence of the Punjab leaders who will figure most in the examination of Sir Michael, be shut out? Is it fair? Why should truth, for the ascertainment of which the Committee has been appointed, be thus blockaded? We trust Lord Hunter and his colleagues will yet reconsider the wrong decision that has been arrived at.

Tagore's Tribute to Aurobindo Ghosh.

A gentleman having written to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to draw his attention to the review of his "The Home and the World" in the November issue of the "Modern Review", the poet gave the following reply to his correspondent:—

Santiniketan,
Nov. 30, 1919.

Dear Sir,

I have not yet read Jadu Babu's review of my book, but I feel sure that he could never mean to say that Aurobindo Ghosh belongs to the same type of humanity as Sandip of my story. My acquaintance with the literature of our contemporary politics being casual and desultory, I do not, even to this day, definitely know what is the political standpoint of Aurobindo Ghosh. But this I positively know that he is a great man, one of the greatest we have, and therefore liable to be misunderstood even by his friends. What I myself feel for him is not mere admiration but reverence for his depth of spirituality, his largeness of vision and his literary gifts, extraordinary in imaginative insight and expression. He is a true Rishi and a Poet combined, and I still repeat my *namaskar* which I offered to him when he was first assailed by the trouble which ultimately made him an exile from the soil of Bengal.

Yours Sincerely,
RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Text-Books out of Print.

We have been receiving a number of letters from students who complain that the Board of Studies occasionally prescribe textbooks that are not available in the market. The difficulty is natural in the case of classical selections which do not go the round of publications which modern books enjoy; but to prescribe books which are not available and examine students on them is hardly fair. One of the Sanskrit textbooks for the B.A. Pass course is called "Kavya Darsa." The book is, we are told, not available in the market, though there was a talk last November that there would be an edition in time to enable candidates to have a look at it before the examination. The book has not yet appeared, though there may be muddy copies of the text in odd places. A student writes to say that there is no college edition of the book available at all, though the examination is nearing everyday. The Board of Studies in selecting old *granthas* should be a little more alive to the practical difficulties of students, especially when publishers do not care to keep abreast of their syllabuses.

MORE SINN FEIN RAIDS.

ARMED GANG ATTACK POLICE BARRACKS.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR TWO HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

Eleven police and soldiers repelled a raid by a gang of armed and masked men at the police barracks at Drumlish Longford. The fight lasted from two till four in the morning. The raiders cut down trees, blocked roads, cut telegraphs, and telephones, and used grenades in the attack.

RAID ON POST OFFICE BY ARMED MEN.

ALL ESCAPE WITH BOOTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

Armed and masked men with revolvers raided the branch post office at Camberwell yesterday evening. The postministers tackled one, but was felled with an iron bar. All escaped with booty of one hundred sterling.

A DUBLIN SENSATION.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL OF INSPECTOR GENRAL OF CONSTABULARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 12.

The Dublin correspondent of "The Times" reports sensational summary dismissal of Sir Joseph Byrne, Inspector-General of Constabulary. "The Times" in a leader demands an immediate explanation of the dismissal, which is likely to cause the widest and most unfortunate suspicions.

MORE "WILLY-NICKY" LETTERS.

EX-KAISER'S PERFIDY EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

The "Morning Post" gives a further instalment of the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence. The ex-Kaiser on December 4th, 1903, gives information of the clandestine arming of the Chinese by the Japanese as "signals from the Admiral of the Atlantic to the Admiral of the Pacific." On January 3rd, 1904, he encloses English press articles on German navy and Russia's policy to illustrate the "odious and uncomprehensible hypocrisy of the English" and says—"Korea must and will be Russian, but when and how concerns only you and your country." On the 9th of January, 1904, he hopes that "the Japs will listen to reason notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the vile press of a certain country."

TRAGIC ACCIDENT IN CAIRO.

DEATH OF AN ITALIAN MUSICIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 13.

Reuter's correspondent in Cairo wiring yesterday said:—Italians have been excited at the death of a compatriot of theirs a musician from Kursall who was killed by a blow given with a handle of a pickaxe while he was endeavouring to force a cordon of the British troops clearing a crowded crossing for the passage of the guard of honour from the station after the departure of Lord Allenby on the 5th instant. Most orchestras refused to play yesterday evening as a protest against his death. Egyptian agitators are making capital out of the incident and arranged for a procession to the cemetery, this morning. The Italian consul-general who has accepted British explanation diverted the funeral to avoid demonstrations. There was Egyptian demonstration at Kursaal at noon when the Italian flag was displayed and shouts of 'Down with England' 'Long live Italy' were uttered.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.

The deaths of Mr. Thomas Hart-Davies and Sir Henry Plowden are announced.

The late Mr. Thomas Hart-Davies was the son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Hart-Davies. He was educated at Marlborough, and Pembroke College, Oxford (Exhibition). Entered the I.C.S. in 1869, and served in various capacities in the Bombay Presidency especially in Sind, where he was Educational Inspector, and Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently Judge of Karachi. Retired in 1897. He had travelled eight times round the world, and translated several works from Russian.

The late Sir Henry Meredyth Plowden, Kt., was born in 1840. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1866. He was Government advocate in Lahore 1870-77, a Judge of Chief Court, Punjab, 1877, Senior Judge, 1880-1894.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN IRKUTSK.

NINE THOUSAND INSURGENTS AGAINST KOLCHAK.

APPEAL FOR JAPAN'S HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

The situation is becoming increasingly serious at Irkutsk where there are nine thousand insurgents against Kolchak, who are being constantly reinforced and armed with machine-guns and aeroplanes. The insurgents are holding up the town, and it is understood that Semenoff who is westward of Chita, has appealed for the despatch of a Japanese division.

FIRST GERMAN SHIPIN CARDIFF.

DOCKERS REFUSE TO LOAD CARGO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 13.

The first German ship manned by Germans since the outbreak of war entered Cardiff flying the German flag for the purpose of loading corner beef for Germany. The dockers refused to load the cargo and declared that if there were any surplus foodstuffs they ought to be distributed in this country. Local union officials are awaiting instructions from their Head Office.

ALLIANCE OF LABOUR AND LIBERAL PARTIES.

MR. HENDERSON REPUDIATES SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

Speaking at Widnes, Mr. Henderson repudiated the suggested alliance between the Labour and Liberal Parties, on the ground that such alliances spelled compromise, while Labour stood for principles which did not admit of compromise.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

MAJORITY VOTE AGAINST PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 13.

The result of ballot on the provisional settlement reached in the monlders' strike on January 3rd shows that 16,718 men have voted against, its acceptance and 9,631 for.

LABOUR DEMANDS IN CANADA.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

OTTAWA.—In the annual interview with the Canadian Government, the Labour officials requested legislation establishing an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week, and demanded for all workers the right of organisation and the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining, assistance in the formation of co-operative societies, the revision of the machinery for arbitration in industrial disputes, the limitation of oriental immigration, the reduction of the permanent Canadian military forces, and the representation of workers on the managing board of Government railways.

THE CARPENTIER-COCHRAN CONTRACT.

MR. COCHRAN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

CHICAGO.—Mr. Cochran states that Carpentier is already under contract with him, and if he breaks the agreement Mr. Cochran will claim damages.

SHIP-BUILDING IN U. K.

ALL-ROUND INCREASE RECORDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Lloyd's Register shows that there were nearly three million tons of shipping building in the United Kingdom on December 31st—an increase of 177,000 tons compared with September 30th, and of over a million compared with December 31st, 1918. The amount includes fifty-five vessels of ten thousand tons and upwards. There were nearly five million tons building abroad—a decrease of 265,000 tons compared with September 30th, owing to the decrease of half a million in tonnage building in the United States. The world's total was nearly eight million tons, about 87,000 tons lower than on September 30th.

TRAGEDY AT TUXPAM.

AMERICAN SHOT DEAD BY MEXICAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

WASHINGTON.—The Consul at Tampico reports that an American was shot dead by Mexican officers at Tuxpam on December 21st.

REDS CAPTURE TAGANROG.

HUGE BOOTY FALLS TO THE VICTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

A Bolshevist wireless says that the Reds have captured Taganrog, Denikin's former headquarters with a huge booty.

DRINK QUESTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

PRESENT LAWS TO CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, Jan. 8.

WELLINGTON.—The referendum held in New Zealand on the licencing question has resulted as follows:—

For continuation of the present laws 241,000 votes.
For State purchase and control 32,000 votes.
For Prohibition 270.000 votes.

As the absolute majority which is necessary to carry any change has not been obtained, the present licencing system continues.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL MANNERS SMITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 13.

The death of Lieut.-Colonel Manners Smith V. C. is announced.

HUNTER COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

SITTINGS TO BEGIN TO MORROW.

ABOUT 20 WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Lord Hunter and members of the Disorders Enquiry Committee arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by a special train with the exception of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. All the members are staying at the Tajmahal Hotel. Sir Chimanlal is, of course, staying at his own bungalow on Malabar Hill. The Committee will begin their public sittings in Bombay tomorrow at 10.30 a.m. The sittings will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. The committee's sittings will be a short one and the committee might perhaps adjourn on Saturday after finishing the hearing of the Bombay evidence which is so very little. There are so far hardly twenty official witnesses but there are, it appears no non-official witnesses. It is likely that the committee may not summon Mr. Gandhi at all who expressed before the committee at Ahmeda. bad his desire to appear again before the Committee and give evidence whenever desired. Mr. Gandhi will be leaving for Lahore in all probability by the 16th in connection with the writing of the non-official Committee's report.

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall though not yet completed is a spacious one and possesses much greater seating capacity than any other Hall where the committee have held their sittings. But the way in which the seats have been arranged is far from satisfactory. The noise of heavy traffic will add a great deal more to make the arrangement unsatisfactory. The members of the Committee, counsel and reporters are placed so far away from witnesses' chair that it must inevitably result in their not being able to hear fully and distinctly what witnesses say. Official witnesses generally speak so inaudibly and sometimes indistinctly that it is with great difficulty the public can follow what they say. But in this case the public will be still further away from witnesses and the Commissioners that they will hardly be able to know what is taking place in the committee room. Attention might also be drawn to the disadvantage to the public caused by leaving *carte blanche* to the police the management of admissions to the Hall. The Ahmedabad public must have realised what it means particularly the high handedness of certain police sergeants. The tendency to leave everything to the superior wisdom of the local police has been discernible since Mr. Williamson assumed the secretaryship of the Committee. Mr. Williamson hails from the U.P. police service having been formerly chief of staff or something like it to Sir William Marris. Hence may be his slight partiality towards the police. It would however be more beneficial to exercise some sort of check on the freedom of action of the police, so that there may be less hardship caused to the public than was the case at Ahmedabad. It may also be hoped that the Secretary will kindly give his attention to the question of seating and try to minimise the inconvenience which I have pointed out above.

SHARE PARTS OF TURKEY.

CONTROL DARDANELLES.

WREST CONSTANTINOPLE.

REPORTED ALLIED PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

PARIS.—The "Matin" says that France and Britain are agreed with regard to the Allied occupation of certain parts of Turkey and international control of the Dardanelles, but the future states of Constantinople is unsettled.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 13.

"The Times" in an editorial on the Turkish settlement strongly urges the necessity for the removal of the Turks from Constantinople, if Europe is to know lasting peace. It suggests that Constantinople and the Straits should be controlled by an International Board.

ELECTIONS FOR FRENCH SENATE.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES NOT ALTERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Havas Agency says:—The Electoral Colleges throughout France, yesterday returned 240 Senators to replace members of the two categories, whose term of office had expired. These categories were those whose term would normally have expired in January, 1915, but which were extended owing to the war, and those whose term expired in 1918. There were also a few vacancies caused by deaths. As a result of the elections, there is no change in the political constitution of the Senate. The Socialist Party had many candidates, but only two were returned. M. Clemenceau was not a candidate. Most of the well known politicians have been elected, among them being Antonin Dubost, the President of the Senate. A somewhat peculiar position has been created by the unanimous election of M. Poincaré as the Senator for the Department of Meuse, as his tenure of the Presidency does not expire until February 17th. M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been re-elected by a large majority for the Jura Department, and also M. Pams, Minister of the Interior, and M. Jeanneney, Under-Secretary of State. M. Claveille, Minister of Transport, M. Neulens, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Henri Roy, Food Controller, who were not previously members of the Senate, have been elected. Among other notable people elected are Canon Collin, the well known Lorraine ecclesiastical dignitary director of newspaper, Lorraine of Metz, General Hirschauer Jonnart, General Taufflies Ribot, M. Charles Dupuy, the former Premier, M. Paul Dupuy, son of the former director of the "Petit Parisien", and de Selves, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HUNTER COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER TO BE EXAMINED IN CAMERA.

Lord Hunter and the members of the Disorders Enquiry Committee arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by special train from Ahmedabad.

The Committee will hold a public sitting on Thursday morning at 10-30 in the Science Institute to take evidence relating to the minor disturbance which occurred in Bombay in April last.

The same afternoon the Committee will examine *in camera* Sir Michael O'Dwyer. If necessary, a second public sitting will be held on Monday next.

Lord Hunter and most of the members of the Committee are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Congress Programme

SOME REFLECTIONS.

By A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

The unique sequence of events which have been crowded during the past fortnight in the history of India can hardly be ignored by any thinking Indian, and it may be useful to take just a cursory survey of them with a view to indicate the immediate work that lies before Indian Nationalists. That the Indian National Congress session of this year forms one of the greatest land-marks in the political history of the country can admit of no doubt. Although the Moderates have re-christened their insignificant gathering by the pompous name of the National Liberal Federation, it is evident that under the guidance of the new-born, though lukewarm, political enthusiasm of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and the out-of-date political oratory of Babu Surendranath Banerjee, it is hardly likely to carry the country along the path of National progress with anything like the fire of the genuine national movement that animates the whole country. Notwithstanding their attempt to formulate a creed and programme for the Moderate party, the resolutions passed at the conference in Calcutta in this behalf, hardly show anything in the nature of a coherent, constructive programme sufficient to provide the driving force necessary for the variety of talents, beliefs, opinions and interests that foregathered in that unenthusiastic Conference. I have never been able to understand how a party can be organised and be made to subsist upon the acceptance of things as they are, or upon a desire to make the best of things as we have them, without a forward outlook and ideal. In the present state of Indian National consciousness, it must be perfectly obvious to the meanest understanding that no programme of political work can appeal to the Nation that is not directly calculated to lead the people rapidly to forge ahead to their proper place in the scale of modern nations.

Platitudes for Policy.

The "Liberal" party of India as the Moderates now call themselves, have laid down as their aim that "they will work for the success of the constitutional reforms by following up a policy of co-operation and by promoting a good understanding among the different communities and interests in the country." They will aim also at a higher standard of national efficiency by means of administrative reforms, wider spread of education, etc., etc. A more unsatisfying programme for the Indian nation it seems impossible to lay down. It passes one's understanding why any individual or body of individuals should lay down as a special feature of their work that they would work for the success of constitutional reforms. It is a truism to state that every citizen, in the interest of good administration and national progress, should hope that the constitutional reforms now introduced may be worked to success. The National Congress sittings at Amritsar have, I hope, once for all nailed to the counter, the repeated and malicious representations made by obtuse Moderates that there was some section or sections within the Congress of constitutional agitators who intended to wreck the reforms or boycott them. The real reason of the unwillingness of the bulk of national feeling in the country to declare its desire to undertake to co-operate to make the reforms a success is different. It is the fear that by doing so, they would render themselves responsible for the failure of a scheme which they have honestly felt to be unsatisfactory, inadequate, and disappointing, and which they believe to be novel and unsound in its principles and aims. The result of such an undertaking would have been to submit the next stage in the attainment of full responsible government to the verdict of an Investigating Commission who would be inevitably placed in the position of judging, in case of failure, as to whether it was the powerful and irresponsible bureaucratic part of the new constitution or the feeble popular part thereof that should be made responsible for it. In such a contest it is difficult to say that an even more optimistic minister than Mr. Montagu who may come into power then, may find it difficult to take the next bold step in the grant of full responsible government. It is no doubt quite probable that further progress may not await such elaborate enquiry, but may be precipitated by that assertion of public opinion and solidarity that are bound to come as a result of the political awakening which the franchise will bring forth. But treating the scheme as a settled constitutional fact, it seems indeed a superfluous proceeding for any party in this country to lay down that it is going to work the reforms successfully, for it goes without saying that all parties will work the reforms for all their worth in the interests of good administration.

Why Mr. Montagu Hurried.

I fancy that the Secretary of State was by no means anxious for the formulation of a programme of this kind. The anxiety that he displayed to have the Reform Act passed in time for the National Congress to deal with was by no means with a view to obtain a certificate from the Congress or to induce it to pass resolutions undertaking to work for the success of the Act which he knew the Congress had repeatedly declared as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. Our Moderate friends who were hoped the Congress would do parently give sufficient credit to acute perception of the Indian situation. Mr. Montagu's anxiety his Reforms Act out before the Co to couple it with the Royal Proclamation Amnesty was clearly prompted by the to assuage as far as he felt himself a do so, the serious discontent and despond into which the people of India have been thrown by recent events bearing on the realisation of their national aspirations and by the peculiarly oppressive character of recent administrative policy in India. I feel no doubt that Mr. Montagu must have felt both relieved by the attitude adopted by the Congress towards the Reforms and satisfied with the effect produced by his policy. Mr. Montagu must feel gratified with the Congress resolutions so far as they have gone in the way of recognising his work and recommending the use of the measure for good purposes wherever possible. He would adjudge the value of the verdict of the Congress by comparing it with what is happening in Egypt. The troubles in Egypt have no doubt been much more acute and the problem to be solved there is somewhat different; but it has to be noted that the policy that is now being adopted with reference to Egypt bears a more or less close parallel to what has been adopted in India, indeed, the terms of the announcement by means of which the problem of Egypt's political feature is to be settled are more or less adopted from the announcement of August 20th 1917, apparently the advice of Sir Valentine Chirol. The Milner Commision, to give effect to the announcement, has now been in Egypt for a number of weeks as Mr. Montagu's mission was. But the attitude of the Egyptian Nationalists towards the mission is so different from that which the Congress accorded to the Montagu mission in this country or to the Act which has now been placed on the Statute book as a result of that measure. A telegram in last week's papers stated as follows:—

"The Central Committee of the Egyptian delegation has discussed at length the proclamation by Lord Milner inviting Egyptians as a whole and representative individuals to approach the Commission and speak candidly. Subsequently the Committee issued a statement rejecting the invitation to meet the Commission and reiterating their demand for complete independence."

Judged in the light of such events and of other events happening in Ireland and elsewhere in Europe, Mr. Montagu would certainly not be unwilling to accept the Congress decision to work the Reforms as far as they go in the interests of good administration and the realisation of full responsible Government as on the whole as much as he could have desired in the circumstances; and I feel sure that the Congress resolution on the matter will be regarded as much more valuable to him than any resolution by Moderates to work for the success of the Reforms whatever their defects may be.

Work for Nationalists.

After all, whatever name the Moderates may call themselves by, the only national organisation of the country will continue to be the National Congress, and the county's work will have to be done only by the Congress and by the Nationalists; for that they represent the overwhelming preponderences of the public opinion of the country cannot be gain said. It is therefore of the utmost importance they their programme of public and political work should be laid down in no halting or hesitating way as the programme of the Moderate Conference has been. It remains for the leaders of the Congress and the several provincial Congress Committees to settle this programme both in respect of All-India and of provincial questions and to go ahead with the propaganda necessary to popularise the programme, to educate the electorates and to take steps to carry it out in the coming representative assemblies. I desire therefore, to indicate a few points which have occurred to me as those that have to be immediately taken up.

Risk of [illegible] disturbances.

The foremost duty of the Congress and its executive organisations will now be, of course, to embark on a comprehensive political agitation of the coming electorates in the knowledge of their rights and duties and responsibilities and functions which would pertain to them under the new Reform Act. The constitution of the electorates, the bestowal of the franchise, the rules and regulations which will soon be framed for the regulation and conduct of elections—all these have to be clearly and widely explained to the millions of citizens who have to exercise the votes or to influence the exercise of votes by those qualified to cast them. In the next place, the Congress organisations, and particularly the Nationalist organisations, have to keep in the forefront the main purpose which the Congress has in view in working the reforms, namely, to place before the electorates the immediate aim and object of the Congress—namely, the early establishment of full responsible government both in the provinces and in the Central Government, realisation of responsible govern single aim towards which has to converge and for maintenance of efficient administration by the and functions will afford useful

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

Yesterday, the twelfth day of the strike, also was unstigmatised with any sort of disturbance by the strikers. Very few strikers were observed yesterday out, on roads or in streets. They all were keenly expecting some reply from the Mill-owners Association.

MAZAGAON WORKSHOP MEN RESUME WORK.

At Mazagaon, the men of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company's Workshop again struck work.. In the morning after having worked for an hour they all went out in a body and refused to work saying their wages were quite insufficient for their living. But on the manager exhorting and promising them to consider their demands on the basis of concessions made by the P. and O. Company to their workmen at the Mazagaon Dockyard, they returned to work.

BOMBAY LABOUR SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee was held to-day at the Social Service League rooms, Sandhurst Road. Sir Narayan Chandavarker presid. The representatives of the Mill workers elected at the different Sunday meetings also attended to co-operate with the members of the Committee.

A Sub-Committee was then appointe with the approval and sanction of th presentatives of the workers present, to prepare a statement of demands to be placed before the Mill-owners' Association. The Committee was also fully authorised to negotiate with the Mill-owners' Association and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to bring to an end the present strike. The following gentlemen constitute the Sub-Committee:—

Sir Narayen Chandavarker, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. H. A. Talcherker, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. L. B. Nayak, Dr. S. W. Patil, Mr. K. R. Koregaoker, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. V. M. Powar, Dr. N. D. Savarker, Dr. D. R. Desai, Mr. A. C. Dessai and Mr. Narayen Ladoba Markar.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE FOR STRIKERS.

The December wages of mill operatives will be paid as follows:—

(1) Tickets will be issued on the 8th day after the resumption of work.

(2) Payment will be made on the 10th day after the resumption of work.

By order of the General Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
Secretary.

SEWRI WORKS.

At Sewri on the following notice having been posted at the gates of the four works, there viz., of the Burmah Oil Company, The Indo-Burmah Oil Company, The Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company, the workmen of those works returned to work. The notice read as under:—

"Provided the workmen return to work immediately all the Oil Companies agree to increase the war-allowance to 40 per cent. with effect from the 1st January, 1920. Wages have already been increased by 60 per cent. since the commencement of the war. Therefore no bonus can be given."

The wages of the strike days also wer promised to be paid.

MR. BAPTISTA AND STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should like to make it clear that Mr. G. Y. Despande did not translate my speech. but delivered an original speech of his own, in which, he embodied at my request the views I had noted for his information. It would be doing him a great injustice to say it was a mere translation. I have never heard him utilise his oratorical gifts with greater effect. It was a stirring and instructive address. I have no doubt the mill-men left the meeting wiser and better men In fact I was so charmed with his speech that I have asked him to write and print it for circulation among the workers.

There is one more misunderstanding I should like to remove. I intervened in the strike affairs at the request of Rev. Powar who has been labouring most strenuously and disinterestedly for the men. At meeting held at the premises of the Social Service League a Committee was provisionally appointed chiefly for the purpose of convening meetings, ascertaining views of the strikers and electing representatives. Seven meetings were decided upon. Even meeting was entrusted to one or more mill-operatives who were to be responsible for making the necessary arrangements. A Chairman for each meeting was also nominated. We subscribed Rs. 500 for meeting the expenses. Four secretaries were appointed who were to select the places for the meeting and print and distribute handbills. Sunday at 4 p.m. was fixed for the meeting. After this we dispersed. I do not know when this Committee was electrocuted and cremated but apparently from the ashes of this Committee arose the Settlement Committee. I had no part in the procreation of this Settlement Committee. was appointed a Vice-President without my knowledge and consent. But it has given the impression that I have changed my politics and my political guru. I am afraid Sir Narayen Chandarvarkar would never have me for his political chela. He would rather see me electrocuted and cremated like my aforesaid Committee or transported to the Andamans like Savarkar for writing rhymes without reason. Heaven knows would reciprocate these honourable and magnanimous sentiments with compound interest But such magnanimity ought not to preclud co-operation for ending the strikes and mending the miseries of the strikers.—Your etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

STIRKES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great upheavals alone exposé grievances of long-standing or wide extent and the present mill-hands' strike is exposing a great number of evils. I shall mention three among others (i) the control scandals, (ii) export of necessary foodstuffs, (iii) excess profits. The judiciary has to be thanked for exposing the first and really it is their occasional fearless criticism that makes the executive desirous of fettering the hands of the judiciary. As Justice Shah pointed out in his opinion on the small holdings Bill that the measure was apt to be an instrument of corruption in the hands of the subordinate revenue officials, Mr. Billimoria, showed out some of the malpractices indulged under the control system. The charges, that would otherwise have had to be confined to private conversations, can now be openly made and even though the individual offenders may not be made to suffer, steps can be asked to be taken to improve the situation.

For the second, Sir Dinshaw Petit has to be thanked. Sir Sankaran Nair in an article on the "Poverty in India" published in the "United India", maintained that gold imported in exchange of foodstuffs that were, required by the country, could not be a sign of prosperity. In fact it was a clear indication that if some people wanted to wear gold ornaments, a great number must remain half-fed and some perhaps unfed. The services rendered by Sir Dinshaw Petit by striking the correct note, are really noteworthy. Apparently the note was not strictly relevant (although it was virtually relevant) and was not followed by any other member of the Corporation in the debate on the high prices of foodstuffs.

The third has been mentioned in a loose manner often heretofore. In fact I have chosen an inadequate expression for brevity and want of any other. In the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 4th instant there is reprinted an opinion of a great financial authority; Mr. Raymond Radclyffe, which has a serious significance and a bearing on this third problem. It has been put forth here by a correspondent who is presumably a professor in Baroda College in his letter published in the "Chronicle" of the 9th instant. It is, however, not been fully put there and can be fully put only by an economist who has at once academic inclination and actual business instinct or experience. An attempt—meagre though—is being made.

I start with one circumstance. We remember here in Bombay the recent craze over the shares. We read every day telegrams of "a boom in trade" even in England. We get big totals of capital and even with those big totals, shares of every newly starting concern show almost an unlimited capacity of rising. On what is the rise based? Apparently, on the high rates of dividend. How are they going to be secured? by making huge profits. How are huge profits made? by raising prices abnormally. (The sequels of abnormal rise of the prices of things are strikes, which expose the evil). That way the vicious circle goes on ever widening and, like all vices, has got a throttling grip on the victims. The war dislocated many things: but currency and the equivalent in the form of currency notes which had a great facility in circulation owing to the war only increased. All kinds of paper money whether bonds or treasury bills increased and practically removed all limit to the amount of wealth (as technically understood). The financiers, who could organise easily and unexceptionably owing to the Government need, appeared to be masters of everything and could easily shift the burden, the state sought to put on them, on the consumers. Just to take one instance. Government levied Excess Profits Tax. Those that commanded the great industries had to pay that. If one of such magnates wanted to make a net profit of a million every year all he had to do, was to make a gross profit of two millions, fifty per cent. having to be paid to the State. And these two millions were wrung from the bulk of the population by excessive prices.

There is the vast war loan of England. The conditions of England and India are admittedly different on account of the different forms of Government. What is being said here, applies only to England where there is a democratic form of Government. The State, there, has under the present system got to pay vast charges by way of interest which have to be realised from the taxes. There may be direct or indirect taxation, but whichever it is, it does in the end fall on the consumers. If it is direct the taxes are apparently heavy, if it is the other, the rising prices of things are the form it takes. If this burden were not there, the scale of prices could not have risen in the way it has. Could a country like England not devise a means of lessening the burden? That there is a way can be demonstrated, but it will not find favour with the leaders even of that country whirled as they are in the vicious circle mentioned by me above. The international questions beset the way certainly. But the vast debt England bears is mainly indigenous. The way out has often been adverted to, but they wonder is that, for some unknowable reason, even the labour leaders do not put it forward seriously and are simply content with asking higher wages and thus fall in the vicious circle.

While the war was going on, we occasionally heard of conscription of wealth. It was, however, suggested only when loans were to be raised as a threat that might be enforced in case the loans were unsubscribed. The loans were always subscribed and—to the amazement of many—with increasing facility at every successive loan. As it is said, the Victory Loan was the easiest to have been subscribed. England showed almost unlimited resources. Whence did the money come? Principally from war profits, which were earned—only out of the rising rates of everything that the population had to pay. Did the so-called owners of wealth that paid the loans do anything more for earning these ever-increasing profits? They did almost nothing of the kind. It was the money wrung and concentrated in the hands of a few. The magnates had no better title than the labourers themselves. The rationale of loans to meet the cost of a national war is that the national burden should not have to be forced only on one generation, but should be distributed over a number of generations. Could you say that of the human service that had in England to be secured by conscription? That is impossible. That burden has to be borne by the generation in whose life the war is fought. Is that not an unequal division of burden? The men who were conscripted, were paid by Government out of loans that remained a burden on the Government in favour of the financial magnates. The men who would otherwise have earned their own bread, are forced not to earn it and then are—as consumers during the war period and after the war—made to bear the burden of what they received during their forced unproductive employment. That certainly is a very inequitable distribution of responsibility. The financier emerges out of the war a richer man not only in possession of the actual assets of concerns in hand, but also the vast interest that he is entitled to charge on the revenues of the State: whereas the poor conscript comes out not only ailing in body, but also with an increased liability which he discharges by paying the higher prices of all the commodities he wants for his daily consumption. This was the first war wherein conscription had to be resorted to for military service and as such cardinally differs from all the previous wars England waged before it. The economical rule, therefore, may also be new for the liability incurred during this war by the nation. The question is not free from difficulty. The difficulties are immense. The point really is that there must be some getting out of the vicious circle which has been created out of the prominence "wealth or money", has got in all economic and human calculations. Things do not increase and still wealth increases: How can such increase of wealth benefit men? Attempts must really be made to stop the apparent or artificial profits and the engineered rise of prices; otherwise the problem will be always one of disturbances and discontent and strikes.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

A HINT TO MILLOWNERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some years past the Indian National Congress passes a resolution calling upon the people, to buy Swadeshi goods "even at some sacrifice."

May I ask, Sir, have not the ways in which the recent Labour troubles in Bombay met by the Indian capitalists raised some doubts about the wisdom of such a resolution? That Indians of high understanding should be so selfish as to refuse even a living wage and 10-hours-a-day work to fellow-beings, nay to the very same people on whose sweat of labour they roll in wealth, is a sight of which every patriotic Indian may well be ashamed.

Is it honest, I say, to ask the people of the middle and poor classes who are economically so badly off, to sacrifice their hard-earned money for supplying these hard task masters with foreign motor cars costly trips to hill stations, racing and other luxuries?

Hope they will take the hint.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. M.

Parel, Jan. 10.

TWO STRIKERS CONVICTED OF RIOTING.

EACH GETS THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Dadar Police Court. two mill-operatives on strike, Dukhi Arjun and Jaikaran Bhajan were charged before Mr. H. P. Dastur by Inspector Sabaji Sawant with rioting on public road.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 10th instant at 8.30 a.m. about ten or twelve strikers collected near the Elphinstone Mill's and began to throw stones at a woollen mill. Both the accused were in that assembly. When about a dozen glasses of the mill premises were broken, the police were communicated with. On the approach of the police the assembly dispersed but the first accused was arrested with stones in his hands and the second accused was arrested subsequently.

Both the accused pleading not guilty said that they were not the members of that assembly which was throwing stones but were mere passers-by. They were however, convicted on evidence and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(Continued from page 9.)

hundreds of thousands of workmen employed in Mills and factories in each province, but also the far larger millions of men who toil in the field with the plough in the pursuit of agriculture, forming over four-fifths of the Indian population. It is in this view that the resolution passed at the Congress in regard to the conditions of the Indian labourer, strictly so called, as also the resolution passed in respect of the agricultural labourers and cultivators which Mahatma Gandhi very rightly placed in the forefront of the forthcoming Congress programme are of peculiar value at the present juncture. They require close and continuous attention from the several Congress organisations of the country. The enquiry, investigation and amelioration of the conditions of Indian labour thus form the second big plank in the coming platform of the Congress.

Restoration and Guarantee of Civic Freedom

Apart from these general questions, there are a few other matters of immediate importance on which also it seems to me, necessary that the propaganda work of the Congress should be concentrated. The first is that in connection with the repressive laws. The general and generous policy anounced by his Majesty in the Royal Proclamation of removing all causes of bitterness between the official classes and the people has no doubt been given effect to in a striking way by the grants of the general amnesty to all political offenders and to others under restriction of their liberties.

But it is regrettable that the present position of the Indian Press under the rigorous repression established under the Press Act has not been touched by the Proclamation. Though the securities, forfeitures, and other restrictions imposed on the Indian newspapers and presses could not come within the purview of the exercise of the clemency such as is extended to political offenders, the sufferings inflicted on the Indian Press are by no means less injurious to the restoration of good relations and are governed by the same principle and policy which underlies his Majesty's Proclamation. It seems, therefore, necessary that Congress organisations should start an immediate agitation for the repeal of the Press Act, not for its amendment as some Moderate friends curiously desire, as a *sine qua non* for the starting of the new order of things on a fair and just basis for the people of India.

The Repeal of the Rowlatt Act.

Another matter on which I think Congress organisations should now well concentrate is an agitation for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act based on the same grounds. The policy which his Majesty has announced of removing feeling of bitterness cannot be more successfully or appropriately applied than in repealing the Rowlatt Act. On the basis of what has been done by this policy of amnesty there can be no longer any *raison d'etre* for the continuance of the Act on the Indian Statute Book where it could only be as a perpetual reminder of the bitterness of an irresponsible power so unwisely exercised ten months ago. It will be recollected that the two most important reasons which were adduced by the Sedition Committee for the enactment of the Rowlatt Act were that a large number of political offenders would return to India after serving their terms of transportation or imprisonment and that a number of others suspected to be similar political offenders would have had their freedom restored by the removal of restrictions or internment orders owing to the expiry of the Defence of India Act on the conclusion of Peace. Both these reasons no longer exist. His Majesty, has even before the end of the terms of imprisonment had expired and even before the Defence of India Act had ceased to act and of his own gracious pleasure and fatih in the wisdom of the course pursued, released most of them unconditionally. His Majesty has acted in the full belief that the necessity for their being kept under restrictions or confinement can exist no longer in the altered outlook and policy of the State and that they should not come back and resume all their rights and liberties as free citizens of the Empire. It would be wrong and unjust to assume that the very faith which has actuated this policy and this exercise of clemency will soon be found misplaced and that opportunities would occur for using the Act. In these circumstances, the repeal of the Rowlatt Act follows as a logical consequence of the Royal Proclamation and the Congress organisations should strive their utmost to make the demand for its repeal as effective as possible by the united voice of the whole country.

The Statute of Indian Rights.

A necessary corollary to this which the events of the year have so clearly made cut is the urgent need for the enactment of a separate Statute embodying the declaration of Indian rights. It was unfortunate that this subject had had to be rushed through at the Congress and that some Congress leaders persisted in delaying the thorough and exhaustive draft resolution which Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem to whom the country owes the inception of the whole of the agitation in this matter brought forward and should have adopted only a few important clauses thereof. It is now most important that the whole question should be taken up by all the provincial Congress Committees with a view to a definite agitation being carried in England and in India to achieve this Declaration of our rights in the form of Statute.

Along with a common central programme such as I have suggested for the consideration, criticism and settlements of Congress leaders, each provincial organisation should also frame an additional constructive provincial programme which "Congress candidates" will have to lay before the constituencies and which I hope to deal with subsequently.

HUNTER COMMITTEE.

MR. GANDHI'S EVIDENCE.

MARTIAL LAW ORDER UNJUSTIFIABLE.

ROWLATT ACT—LIBEL ON NATION.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings of Friday before the Hunter Committee:—

When Mahatma Gandhi was called to witness' chair on Friday there was considerable stir among visitors. Mr. Gandhi spoke in clear manner and never once throughout his lengthy and often searching cross-examination to which Mr. Justice Rankin and Sir C. Setalvad particularly subjected him did he feel embarrassed for answer. He also spoke in affiable and impressive way, never hesitating to give praise to officials when he felt it was due nor was he reluctant to blame them where he considered it was deserved. The Committee room was free from noisy demonstrations throughout except when on Mr. Gandhi's arrival people loudly cheered him. European officials both civil and military seemed to follow Mr. Gandhi's evidence with great attention while the audience repeatedly cheered him. Examined by Lord Hunter Mr. Gandhi said he was the author of the Satyagraha movement. It was intended, he explained, to replace physical force and violence. It was based entirely upon truth. He had conceived it as extension of domestic law in political field. His own experience had led him to conclude that the movement alone could rid India of the possibilities of violence which was spreading throughout the length and breadth of the land for redress of grievances supposed or real. He adopted it in opposition to the Rowlatt Act. He had asked people to take Satyagraha vow. Satyagrahis pledged themselves civilly to disobey laws to be determined by the Committee. Consistently with carrying forward the movement he would have enlisted a million men if he had found them ready for taking the vow. The movement was not conceived in an essentially antagonistic spirit to Governments Wherever he had led it that was not the spirit in which people understood it. If he were in charge of Government and found himself face to face with a body of men who were ready to resist unjust laws without arson, hatred, murder, he would welcome them on his side.

Mr. Gandhi admitted in India people suffered in their view of justice. That was why violence had been eliminated from Satyagraha. Satyagrahis gave their opponents the same freedom that they themselves desired to have.

Lord Hunter pointed out before violence could be thought of there were possibilities of embarrassing Government. Mr. Gandhi agreed that was quite possible. But he had found during the eight years' struggle in South Africa that it was not so. General Smuts had said if all carried political agitation in their spirit there would be nothing objectionable

WHY THE COMMITTEE WAS FORMED.

Continuing Mr. Gandhi said every Satyagrahi was bound to oppose all laws save those of criminal nature to bend Government to do what was right. The object in leaving the selection of laws to the Committee was designed to put restraint on individual liberty. As he wanted to make it a mass movement he thought no man should become law unto himself and hence the Committee was introduced.

We know, said Lord Hunter, that doctors differ. I understood from Mr. Dessi that even Satyagrahis differ. Mr. Gandhi said there was no doubt it was so. He had found it to his cost. A Satyagrahi was not bound to disobey laws unless he himself considered those laws were unjust.

Lord Hunter didn't wish to give advice to Mr. Gandhi (laughter) but he observed it was rather a dangerous movement. Mr. Gandhi thought the movement rather had a purifying and ennobling effect.

Referring to the Rowlatt Act Mr Gandhi said when it was foreshadowed he had felt it was not warranted by facts on which the Committee had based its report. The legislation itself was so restrictive that no self respecting nation could submit to it. Discussion in Council showed the opposition to the Bill was universal. When that opposition was flouted by Government Mr. Gandhi as a self-respecting citizen and member of the vast Empire felt that he must oppose it The object of the legislation Mr. Gandhi admitted was laudable. But his objection was that it sought to give greater powers to the executive. The Defence of India Act, he pointed out, was emergency legislation. It was passed during war to secure co-operation of everybody. People accepted it with the greatest reluctance. The Rowlatt Act was different. The people had considerable apprehension in the light of the working of the Defence of India Act. It would be used to restrain liberty.

ROWLATT LEGISLATION MUST GO.

Lord Hunter pointed to the safeguards in the Act. Mr. Gandhi saw in these safeguards most serious objection. As a legislator he would not leave that power in the hands of the Executive. He had known occasions when the Executive Government ran mad. Lord Hunter pointed out that the best method to deal with instances where the Government adopted wrong measures was to remedy the legislation. Mr. Gandhi replied that he had pleaded before Lord Chelmsford on bended knees and he had addressed himself to every European officer of Government with whom he had come in contact. Some of them accepted his view but they said it was a settled fact. It had been accepted. Mr. Gandhi differed from the view that in that case an attempt should be made by degrees to get rid of the legislation. If it violated his conscience he said it must go. It was the greatest act of justice to do so. If one could tell one's father one could not obey certain law there was nothing wrong in one's saying it to a friend or Government. In his own case said Mr. Gandhi on one occasion, he had told his own father that he could not obey a certain law.

Continuing Mr. Gandhi admitted that the object of the hartal was to disapprove of Government's action. Hartal meant general cessation of business throughout the country. In brief time no harmful results occurred. But he admitted that there was great chance of it if it lasted for a longer time. In Delhi hartal came unfortunately prematurely. His view was hartal should be entirely voluntary. If active persuasion was resorted to on the day of hartal it would be entirely disapproved. There was nothing wrong if by means of pamphlets and meetings people were previously prepared. Throughout the agitation there was general readiness in the country to follow him. When he learnt that during hartal some people had got out those who were driving in carriages he felt very much aggrieved. It was against his doctrine. So long as the police acted with sufficient forbearance and restraint he would not object if they interfered with such people.

On the day of hartal it would be entirely improper to force shopkeepers to close their shops. From the Satyagraha point he held such a thing to be criminal.

On 6th April no violence was used in Ahmedabad nor to his knowledge elsewhere. Persuasion was brought to bear on people.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S LETTER.

Lord Hunter then in referring to Swami Shraddhanand's letter to Mr. Gandhi spoke of the Swami as his leading lieutenant. Mr. Gandhi would not call him a lieutenant but would say his esteemed co-worker. Lord Hunter accepted the correction. What the Swamiji said in his letter was that they could not carry on the law-breaking campaign with impunity among the masses. Mr. Gandhi added there was difference between them over his suspending the Satyagraha campaign. The Swamiji then said it could not be adopted as a mass movement. Mr. Gandhi did not think the Swamiji held that view now. Lord Hunter remarked he might have converted him. Mr. Gandhi said the facts had. Speaking of hartal Mr. Gandhi said it might be symptomatic of Satyagraha or it might not. The object of the hartal was twofold. to strike the imagination of people and also of Government. The hartal was better than fast and prayer. One could then understand how many observed. There was no danger to peace if there was hartal and Satyagraha doctrine was preached. He was thereby promoting peace. He was in Bombay on 6th April through the fear that people might commit violence. But he told the Committee there was no real violence. It was amazing to see thousands of men, women and children out and yet there was no violence. He would not be guilty of asking people engaged in hartal to break laws. Mr. Gandhi then repeated to the Committee how he had been arrested en route and brought back to Bombay. He mentioned he was surprised to see people referring to his supposed arrest while in form and substance he was arrested. There were all ingredients of proper arrest. Continuing he said he did not know anybody had charged Government of having arrested and then thrown him into jail. He thought the Government had no business to turn him away from his mission of peace.

To Lord Hunter's suggestion there might be difference of opinion Mr. Gandhi agreed. If rightly or wrongly the Government thought it inexpedient. He should be allowed to proceed to Delhi. He had never complained.

NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF AHMEDABAD INCIDENTS.

Proceeding Mr. Gandhi said he had no personal knowledge of the incidents in Ahmedabad. He considered the action of the mob in Ahmedabad totally unjustified. They totally lost control. People among whom rightly or wrongly he was popular were put to severe test by Government on whose part it was an error of judgment to have arrested him. But he considered that the mob's doings were still more unpardonable. As soon as he came back he did what he could to repair errors of the past.

WHAT HE DID AT AHMEDABAD.

On arrival in Ahmedabad he had a long interview with Mr. Pratt. He had to hold a meeting with their consent on the 13th but owing to the Martial Law order it, was

(Continued on page 12.)

NEED FOR RESEARCH.

WANTED INDIANISATION OF SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

SIR P. C. RAY ON POTENTIALITIES OF INDIGENOUS TALENT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan 13.

Sir Benjamin Robertson opened the session of the Indian Science Congress yesterday evening. The Central Provinces, he said, was considered backward, but it had immense potentialities with its richest manganese mines, and up to date textile mills. With rapid strides taken in scientific agriculture, he was confident the province will take a high rank in scientific achievement. Being under orders to leave for South Africa he was sorry he was not able to extend the hospitality at Government House to the Congress. He was leaving, he said for Bombay on Thursday to meet his successor Sir Frank Sly who was immediately proceeding to Delhi to attend the Conference there of Provincial Governments. Requesting Sir P. C. Ray to deliver the inaugural address, Sir Benjamin referred to his splendid research work in Bengal which brought him world-wide fame and which was sure to bear fruit in the industrial development of the country.

Sir P. C. Ray then delivered his presidential address which was listened with great attention

Speaking, after the presidential address, Sir Benjamin Robertson referred to the new Head of the Department of Industries Sir Thomas Holland and said Sir P. C. Ray's idea of placing Indian scientific development entirely on Indian basis will be realized soon because Sir Thomas Holland was also imbued with the same purpose.

The Congress begins work in different sections. To-day there are altogether over 100 papers to be read and discussed. Agriculture, Chemistry and Medical Research account for 19 papers. each, Zoology 17, Physics and Mathematics 13, Botany 11, and Geology 8.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Presidential Address of Sir P. C. Ray, delivered to the Science Congress, at Nagpur, on Tuesday the 13th January.:—

With great diffidence I have responded to your call to preside at this conference. It is not, however, my intention to-day to make a disquisition on any branch of scientific research. I shall content myself with a humble, but by no means a less important, theme.

Our age is pre-eminently an age of science. It has been rightly observed by a great English writer: "Modern civilisation rests upon physical science; take away her gifts to our country, and our position among the leading nations of the world is gone to-morrow; for it is physical science only that makes intelligence and moral energy stronger than brute force." The recent war has amply demonstrated the truth of these observations. While Europe, America and Japan have taken to the field of science with singular vigour and activity, how does the land lie about us in India? The situation fills our mind with sorrow and shame, and you will excuse me if I enter into a short history of the subject.

DAWN OF SCIENCE IN MODERN INDIA.

Indian culture has been from time immemorial of a peculiar cast and mould. It will not be quite wrong to say that the Hindus are pre-eminently a metaphysical nation. Not that the cultivation of physical science was entirely neglected in India's ancient days, but it proceeded as an adjunct to the study of metaphysics and religion. From the time which marked the decline of Buddhism commenced the dark ages of India, and, for the last 1000 years or more, India has been *tabula rasa* so far as the cultivation of physical sciences is concerned. In Europe, the lamp of science has been burning dimly from the time of Paracelsus and Basil Valentin and Galileo, Newton and Boyle, but more and more brilliantly in the 18th and 19th centuries. We in the east, on the other hand, have been living all this time in silent and ecstatic meditation. To the Hindu, nursed in the principles of Vedanta, the material world has no real existence; and Sankara, as an exponent of the Vedanta philosophy, is unsparing in his criticism and denunciation the atomic theory as propounded in the Vaiseshika philosophy, ridiculing the author of the system itself as 'Kanada' or atom-eater. No wonder M. Cousin in his "History of Philosophy" quotes such pasages as these: "Science is superior to practice, and contemplation is superior to science; prefer contemplation to science, inaction to action, faith to work etc." As M. Senart says:—"The Hindu mind is very religious and very speculative; an obstinate guardian of traditions, it is singularly insensible to the joys of action and to the solicitations of material progress." The attitude of the Indian mind towards the study of the laws of the material world and the incessant activity of the West is aptly summed up in the well-known lines of the poet:

"The East bowed low before the blast,
In patient, deep disdain,
She let the legions thunder past
And plunged in thought again."

It could not be expected that, with such a bent of mind of the people, there should have been much activity for the cultivation of the physical sciences in this part of the world. Besides, with the decay of the ancient Hindu and Buddhistic culture, an intellectual torpor took possession of the Indian mind and the spirit of enquiry after truth rapidly declined. Authority of the *Shastras* took the place of reason and clouded human intellect. A state of mind was thus fostered which was inimical to the study of science, which accepts things not on trust, but by verification.

Indian mind lay in this condition till the beginning of the nineteenth century when new conditions of life arose out of the establishment of British rule. This contact with the West brought in new ideas and new modes of thought in Indian life. The introduction of western culture was beset with many difficulties and encountered great resistance at the start.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN ORIENTALISTS AND ANGLICISTS.

I shall not enter here into the history of the bitter controversy between the Orientalists and the Anglicists in the days of Macaulay, which ended in the triumph of the latter. The whirligig of time had brought on its own revenge. Rajah Ram Mohan Ray, the maker of modern India and who was the first to resuscitate the Upanishads in Bengal and to translate some of them into English, and who himself was deeply imbued with the *Vedanta* doctrines, characterized Sanskrit learning as calculated to cause "a lamentable check to the diffusion of knowledge." "Nor will youths be fitted," cried this great Reformer, "to be better members of society by the Vedantic doctrines which teach them to believe that all visible things have no real existence, that as father, brother, etc., have no real entity, they consequently deserve no real affection, and therfore the sooner we escape from them and leave the world, the better." He, therefore, appealed to the then Governor-General of India, Lord Amherst, to discourage "such imaginary learning, and employ European gentlemen of talent and education to instruct the natives of India in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, and other useful sciences, which the natives of Europe have carried to a degree of perfection that has raised them above the inhabitants of other parts of the world." These memorable words were uttered close upon a century ago, but they bear repetition even to-day.

To the Serampur missionaries, headed by Carey, Marshman and Ward, as also to the founders of the old Hindu School at Calcutta, belongs the credit of being the first to usher in the dawn of intellectual renaissance in Bengal. The earliest systematic attempt to teach the elements of chemistry were made by John Mack, who was educated at the Edinburgh University and who came out to India in 1821 as professor of the natural sciences in the newly founded College at Serampur. Mack used to deliver his lectures to his pupils both in Calcutta and at Serampur. His treatise on Chemistry in Bengali, published in 1834, is perhaps the first rendering of the science in an Indian language. The establishment in 1835 of the Medical College at Calcutta also promoted the study of chemistry. Among the teachers of this science who have left their mark in our educational history and are remembered even to this day, the name of O'Shaughnessy stands pre-eminent.

O'Shaughnessy was an enthusiast in the teaching of chemistry. In his Manual of Chemistry written in 1842, he says: "In the manufacture of glass, porcelain, and various kinds of pottery, in the production of saltpetre, the cultivation of opium, the growth and purification of drugs and dyestuffs for the wholesale market, the same wide field exists in which numbers of young men would, moreover, be the source of inestimable benefit to their countrymen, by disseminating among them the knowledge of the improved processes by which the value of the manufactures alluded to would be enhanced beyond calculation." He also appeals to the Indian students to take some interest in the pursuit of this science and observes: "Difficulties will beset his progress, it is true, but to overcome them all, he requires only the qualities which the Indian youth possesses in the most pre-eminent degree. He is quick of perception patient in reflection, adroit and delicate in experimental manipulation; and, with these endowments, his full success in this study may be most confidently foretold." How far O'Shaughnessy's words uttered some 80 years age have come to be true, it is for the scientific public to pronounce an opinion. Two other names also occur to us among the pioneers, namely Dr. F. N. Macnamara and Kanailal Dey, evidently the first Indian to acquire fame as a pharmacologist and who was elected an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The appointment of Alexander Pedler in 1874 as professor of chemistry at the Presidency College, Calcutta, was an eventful one. Pedler's neat manipulation, experimental skill and persuasive lectures contributed not a little to the popularity of the subject, and it was from him that the present speaker, who had the good fortune to sit at his feet for close upon four years, acquired a taste for the cultivation of chemistry.

A period of 60 years is but a very brief spell in the life-history of a nation. This was the preparatory and asimilative stage, at any rate in Bengal, in the cultivation of science. What may be termed the period of reproduction or original contribution began in 1895, for, it was in that memorable year that Mr. (now Sir) J. C. Bose read at the meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal a paper entitled. "The Polarization of Electric Waves." There was activity also in other departments of science. In other provinces too, there has now sprung up a general enthusiasm for the study of science, and instances are not wanting where our countrymen have been able to distinguish themselves in the field. I need not refer to this movement in detail which is within the living memory of all. Suffice it to say that the last quarter of a century has witnessed the dawn of a new spirit in the pursuit of science throughout the country.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE NEED FOR RESEARCH.

We stand to-day at the threshold of a critical period in the history of our country. The war has happily terminated, and we are in the midst of rejoicings over the Peace Celebrations. It has been truly said that the late war called for every ounce of scientific knowledge and effort, that the great nations have been straining their utmost and that the scientific battle has been fought by the laboratory men. Indeed, it was from the nitrogen of the air out of which Germany manufactured synthetic nitric acid and thus defied the world for four years and more in spite of the stringency of the blockade. It is now becoming abundantly clear that the fate of a nation will henceforth depend more upon the achievements of its students of science than upon the skill of its generals or the adroitness of its diplomatists and statesmen. Let me illustrate what I have said by a concrete example. The first thing which America did, when she joined the allies, was to initiate a census of chemists, and in July 1917, a fully detailed description was available of some 15,000 chemists resident in the State, and a research staff consisting of 1200 technical men with necessary assistants was enlisted for the research division of the chemical warfare service alone.

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. The sudden and unexpected stimulus which chemical research obtained during the war has been the means of calling into existence a trained band of workers especially in the allied countries. In England, for instance, vigorous attempts are now being made to manufacture dyes and fine chemicals backed by heavy subsidies from the state and countervailing duties. It now transpires, however, that Germany, though worsted in the war and her resources enormously crippled, has had her chemical plants practically unimpaired and her army of chemists undiminished in vigour. It is suspected in fact that she is already putting forth mighty efforts to oust her rivals and capture her lost markets England's pre-occupation has also been America's opportunity. During the first three years of the war, secure in her envied neutrality, she reaped a golden harvest by selling raw materials and munitions to the belligerents, and her chemical industries have got such a fillip that in the near future the Indian market bids fair to be flooded with heavy and fine chemicals and dyes manufactured in America. By a bitter irony of fate, England has materially helped America in this respect as Sir W. Pope so very pertinently points out:

"Since America was only in the war for about eighteen months this powerful organisation (of chemistry) had not time to make its efforts properly felt. Apart from small improvements or changes in detail, practically all the American chemical equipment, both for offence and defence, was manufactured on the detailed plans furnished by Great Britain or France; the available time was too short to allow full play to American genius for novelty and for magnitude of production. The necessity for co-operation brought large numbers of young and active American chemical officers to Europe; it gave those officers for eighteen months the entry to practically every chemical works of importance in England and France, and unrivalled opportunities for accurately judging European chemical methods and markets. These men have now returned to their ordinary scientific and technical pursuits in the States, and it cannot be expected that they have left behind them the unique experience which they have gained of European conditions."

Emerson says somewhere that a chemist will readily confide his secrets to a carpenter, secrets which he will not impart to a brother chemist for all the world. The accumulated experience of generations of English and French chemists was thus gained by America at almost a bound. Japan has not been slow in stealing a march over us: her volume of exports to India has trebled within the last 2 or 3 years. The question now arises: Where does India stand in this formidable world competition? My answer is, *nowhere*. It is sad to reflect that nothing short of the cataclysm of the late Armageddon could rouse us from our stupor and make us realise that like so many other countries, India, must be not only self-contained in the production of her own requirements, but learn to convert vast supplies of raw-materials into manufactured products. India has now an enormous amount of leeway to make up. We must now put forth all our energies and make vigorous and sustained efforts so as to be able to stand a fierce world-competition.

WANT OF GENERAL EDUCATION—A BAR TO SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Unfortunately, educational progress cannot be effected piece-meal and at a moment's notice. It is almost a truism that the nations which have made the greatest advance in science are precisely those which have made ample provisions for the spread of education among the masses. Primary, secondary and higher education—all go together. In fact, America has now authoritatively laid down the dictum that *education is the birthright of every citizen*. Speaking of education in India, Sir Michael Sadler has very aptly observed that you must broaden the base of the pyramid, but not whittle away the apex. Our people are, however, sunk in abysmal ignorance and their illiteracy is simply colossal—barely 3 per cent. of the population are under instruction in all types of educational institutions. Research institutes, such as we have got here at Pusa and elsewhere, are excellent things in their own way. You may wax eloquent over hybridisation and the adoption of improved strain of seed and the efficacy of fertilisers with their proper percentages of phosphates and nitrogoen, and point out that the outturns of the crop may thereby be doubled, but the simple fundamental fact is cooly ignored that you have to deal with a ryot whose excessive subdivision of land and fragmentation of holdings, coupled with his ignorance, conservatism and narrow outlook, renders him incapable of profiting by laboratory experiments. You might as well appeal to deaf ears.

Speaking of the possibility of Indian sugar "A shrewd businessman," writing in a recent issue of the "Statesman," says: "Sugar is a crop which takes a great deal out of the soil, and manuring on scientific lines is absolutely necessary if anything like a decent crop is to be secured, while it cannot possibly be grown year in and year out. The soil must be given a rest periodically or it soon becomes barren. In Java, acording to law, the planter is compelled to manure the ground on principles which have been proved to be efficacious, and a certain area of each plantation has to lie fallow every year to allow the soil to recover. Every so many years all the soil on every plantation is thus given a rest. I am afraid that it will be a long time before the Indian cultivator can be induced to adopt either of these two methods."

MISCONCEPTION OF FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

There is thus a misconception of fundamental principles. A widespread diffusion of primary and secondary education among the dumb millions is the only means of making them rely on their own resources. Andrew Carnegie's dictum. "Educate the people and poverty will take care of itself," admist of wider application. I should say, educate the people and their intelligence and a commonsense may be trusted to choose the better path. Without this foundation of primary and secondary education, it is not possible to make any substantial progress in the study of science or its practical application in the field of industry in the country. This is the great handicap imposed on us and it makes itself felt in all directions of life.

It is not the place or the occasion to enter into a detailed criticism of the educational policy of the Government. But I cannot help remarking that the apathy and niggardliness of the Government of India in this respect are lamentable. About the time Sir William Meyer was stating to the Supreme Legislative Council why more funds could not be spared for the extension of education and no schemes of educational progress could be formulated in India, Mr. H. Fisher, President, Board of Education in England, was evolving far-reaching and extensive projects of national education in Great Britain. The British people and the British Government have correctly appreciated the value of the provision of sound education for national efficiency and welfare. In asking for an additional grant of more than £31 millions for educational improvement towards the middle of 1917, Mr. Fisher described in the House of Commons in glowing terms what part education had played in giving England a magnificent army to fight for liberty and right. He laid stress upon two things: first, that the Government was earnest in dealing with the problem education and, second, that it was doing it in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Mr. Fisher said:—"The mere fact that in the middle of a great war, when the finances of this country are strained to the uttermost, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is willing to find nearly four millions of additional money for the development of public education is, think, a sufficient indication that the Government means business. As regards the second point, I can assure the House that all the problems of public education are being considered in relation to one another, and that though in order of time some reforms must necessarily precede others, they are not being dealt with in a fragmentary and opportunist manner."

In spite of this liberal programme, the cry still in England is that the provision is not adequate. If this be an inadequate provision indeed, how must the provisions of the Government of India look in this connection compared to the British estimates? I may here observe in passing that the outlay on railways and irrigation is considered as productive, but no outlay is more productive than the outlay on Education, which improves and develops the minds of the people. It has well been observed by Mr. Fisher, Minister for Education in England, that "the capital of a country does not consist in cash or paper, but in the brains and bodies of the people who inhabit it."

INDIANISATION OF SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

I feel it my duty to take a rapid survey the future of science in India, and suggest steps which ought to be taken for the proper culture and development of science in India. By this I mean that educated Indians should be taken for the diffusion of scientific knowledge among the rank and file of the people. The cultivation of science must be entrusted, as is the case everywhere in the civilized world, to the professors in colleges and universities, to the teachers in the secondary schools, and to the officers in the various scientific departments of the state, and there must be a good proportion among the *intelligentsia* in the country to take interest in the pursuits of science and encourage its votaries. The visions of the early educationists, in this respect, have proved quite illusive; the contribution to science by Indians has been extremely meagre. Japan entered the race some 30 years after India, but by what a vast distance she has left us behind! Within the short period of 10 years, she has built up an educational system which is the admiration of the civilized world, while her contributions to science have been very valuable, and are daily growing in volume and importance.

Let us now see where the fault lies. The scientific services of the Government are posts of great value, prospect, and security; they afford to their holders unique opportunities, rare and valuable materials, for study and investigation. But with what studied care the Indians are excluded from these services will appear from the following table compiled from a recent Government report:

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF THE EXISTING SCIENTIFIC SERVICES.

Name of the Service	Officers (Imperial Grade) Europeans	Indians	Average pay of Euro'n	In.
Botanical Survey	2	0	1000	0
Geological Survey	16	0	1010	0
Zoological Survey	3	1	970	700
Agricultural Service	38	5	1000	460
Forest Service	9	1	1040	660
Medical and Bacteriological Service (on Civil Employment	24	5	1220	520
Indian Munition Board	11	1	780	300
Meteorological Department	10	2	970	770
Veterinary Department (Civil	2	0	1100	
Educational Service*	34	3	910	490
Indian Trigonometrical Survey†	46	0	——	

*The Indian personal has been recently strengthened by certain fresh appointments.

† All of these officers except 1 are Royal Engineers, and hold military rank. The provincial-service, which is also highly paid, consists of 112 officers, of which nearly 80 per cent. are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, without any academic distinction.

Among the occupiers of these posts, there have been many distinguished European savants of great name and fame. I do not for a moment wish to minimise their achievements. The credit of their work, however, belongs to their own native countries, and the results of their experience are enjoyed by their own countrymen. I shall try to make my point a bit clearer. The Indian lives and moves and has his being in the midst of his own people; the European, somehow or other, lives in a world apart, and from his exalted position of aloofness and isolation fails to inspire those who may happen to come into contact with him. Moreover, the European, when he attains the age limit, retires to his own native land, and the accumulated experiences gained at the expense of India are lost to the country for good. In a word, the present system arrests Indian intellectual growth and inflicts a cruel wrong on India.

In Japan, on the other hand, western experts were at first imported for the organisation of the scientific services; but they have gradually been replaced by the Japanese scholars. Japan can thus show an Omori in seismology, a Kitasato in bactereology and Takamine in biological chemistry, not to mention a host of other eminent names.

In India, however, taking, for example, only one instance, the Trigonometrical Survey is entirely reserved for and manned by Royal Engineers with military rank. I do not see why this should be the case. In England, France and Germany, civil graduates with scientific qualifications are being employed in increasing numbers. Even in India, in the early fifties of the last century, we find that Radhanath Sikdar, an alumnus of the old Hindu College, was the right-hand man Colonel Everest, of the Trigonometrical Survey, from whom the highest peak of the Himalayas has derived its name.

In order to make India self-contained, the Government has proposed to institute a Chemical Service. Probably in the near future, departments of aereal navigation, marine engineering, including naval architecture, will have to be organised. The utilisation of Indian brains in these departments should be regarded as pivotal.

Coming now to the second point, viz., the contribution to science by Indian professors, the result has been disappointing so far as the Government service is concerned. And for this the service system is responsible. Take for example the chairs in the Presidency College of Calcutta, probably the premier College in India. The chairs are as well-paid as any in the world, and the advantages and facilities afforded to the professors are the best available in India. There is sometimes the honoured tradition of an Eliot or a J. C. Bose or a Pedler connected with some chair. Naturally when a vacancy arises, the aim should be to fill up the posts by able and enthusiastic workers on the subject so as to preserve the tradition and the continuity of the fame attached to such a post. But what happens under the service system? Either a raw, untried graduate is brought out from England or it attomatically falls to some senior man in the service whose only title to the post is his seniority, which often goes hand-in-hand with senility. In ninety-pine cases out of hundred, the successor, chosen, has no single original work to his credit, and may have lost all touch with the progress of his subject. Enormous facilities at his disposal thus remain unused as long as he oncumbers that post.

It would be interesting to examine the condition of things in such free countries as are unhampered by hide-bound and fossilized systems. At Cambridge, Rayleigh succeeds Maxwell, J. J. Thomson succeeds Rayleigh, and Rutherford succeeds J. J. Thomson in the post of Cavendish Professor of Physics. Again take the method of selection of college and university professors in Italy as described by Dr. Young:—"The committee of the most famous professors in the subject in which the chair is vacant, appointed by the Government *ad hoc* to report on the various candidates, is only allowed to consider the *work done by the candidates* during the five years immediately preceding the election. And it is only in the case of candidates of world-wide reputation that work anterior to this period even tacitly assumed. The excellence of this procedure has secured for Italy a succession of brilliant professors, who more than hold their own, when the resources of the country are considered."

The selection of men for professorships in our country lies entirely in the hands of a few big officers. In the case of the lower services, it is the Director: in the case of the Imperial Services, it is the India Council. It is a continuation of the old Nawabi system. Generally the Directors, or the officers of the selection bureau, are men who might have achieved some academic distinction at some period of their career (but this is not always necessary), but, having taken to administrative work for long years, are entirely out of touch with the progress in the different branches of knowledge. Such officers are by habit and temperament unfitted to judge the merits of rival candidates, and generally very unfortunate selections are made. The evils of the present method of recruitment to the posts of Professors have been pointed out by the Calcutta University Commission who have suggested organisation to this work on a professorial rather than on a service basis.

The authorities in this country are never tired of singing the praise of men trained in the West. In practice, however, even a third class man of London, or a pollman of Oxford or Cambridge, is preferred to the best Calcutta graduates, including Premchand Roychand Scholars, or Doctors Science and philosophy,—men who have proved their merit by publishing original works in the pages of the journals of learned Societies of the West. The folly of appointing a raw, untried graduate to the charge of a college or University chair is thus expressed by Dr. Young:—

"In England, on the other hand, a large proportion of the chairs at the chief universities are held by men who, at the time of their appointment, would have been regarded on the continent as, at best, promising young students. These men have continued to hold the same posts for twenty years or more, and will continue to hold them till the time comes for their retirement when such retirement is obligatory. Some of them will die in harness and will, at the moment of their disappearance from the scene, still have nothing to point to but their original academic success at Cambridge. There are, of course, notable exceptions, but it is still unfortunately the case that the majority of professors and lecturers in the universities and colleges of England are men of this type."

POTENTIALITIES OF INDIGENOUS TALENT.

A signal proof of what can be done by Indians, when they are allowed to work under a healthy and free atmosphere, is afforded by the University College of Science, Calcutta. This College grew out of the magnificent and princely gifts of Sir Rashbihari Ghosh and the late Sir T. N. Palit, and was established in 1916; but owing to limitation of funds, the laboratory, the library, and the workshop could not be properly organised. In spite of these discouraging conditions, it is the only institution which has shown anything like life and activity as evidenced by the output of original contributions published in the leading scientific Journals of England and America. During the academic year 1918-1919, there were 17 original contributions from the department of Applied Mathematics, 24 from the Physics department, and 21 from the Chemistry department. Yet this promising institution is treated like a charity boy by Government and has had only miserable doles ladled out to it.

What little has been done by them only goes to prove their potentiality, their latent capacity for the work to be undertaken in the future. It is, therefore, necessary that steps should be taken to allow Indians to stand on their own legs. They should not be in perpetual leading strings. The policy which has hitherto been the guiding principle is nothing by them, and this goes to explain that everything should be done *for* them and their virtual ostracism from the higher responsible posts in the various scientific services. A vast amount of ability and potential energy is thus allowed to run to waste. Japan has all along followed a course which is the very reverse of that adopted here and with what happy results I need not say. A self-contained India, such as the Indian Industrial Commission looks forward to, presupposes that the experts, specialists and workers which the industrial awakening would demand should be created within her own borders.

PURE SCIENCE v. APPLIED SCIENCE.

There is at present a popular demand in India for the starting of technological Institutes. This is but natural, when we consider the backwardness of our country in point of industrial development and the part played by technological education in the countries of Europe and America. But we must not neglect at the same time the study of pure science. We must bear in mind that applied science cannot stand without pure science. As Prof. Huxley says: "What people call applied science is nothing but the application of science to particular problems." The advanced nations of Europe have passed through a probationary and evolutionary period of scientific research before they have been able to achieve their industrial supremacy. We are apt to lose sight of the fact that at the bottom of every successful electrical or chemical undertaking lie years of slow, silent and patient research by the devoted students in the laboratory. Almost a century ago, Faraday repeated Oersted's experiment and saw with wonder a magnet going round an electric current. This was the origin of our electric motors, and it would be difficult to calculate how many millions, nay, billions the electric motor has added to the wealth of the world. Wireless telegraphy which is now an inseparable adjunct of modern life is not an "invention" standing alone and conceived apart from all other researches, "it is a by-product of a consistent and consecutive system of enquiries", to quote Professor Bragg and "the fruit of many men's work" from Faraday and Maxwell to Hertz and Marconi.

The claims of both pure and applied science are paramount in India as in any other country. I have no intention to-day to inflict upon you a lengthy dissertation on the comparative merits of pure and applied science. Every country in the world has need of both; no country can do without either. India is just now on the threshold of a political renaissance and no political renaissance is possible without the full development of the intellectual and industrial resources of the country. India, therefore, must not only give her full attention to the cultivation of pure science but equally great attention to applied science.

SCIENCE IN RELATION TO GENERAL PROGRESS AND CULTURE.

We cannot at the same time afford to disregard the need of a general education and culture or other kinds of social activities. Sir W. Pope has justly observed:

"The entire fabric of any modern state is built up about the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the country. These and the other more obviously intellectual activities of any Western civilisation are as closely inter-dependent as are the arterial and nervous systems in the animal body; any deficiency or damage occurring in one systematic component is speedily re-

(Continued on page 12.)

NEED FOR RESEARCH.

(Continued from page 11.)

fleeted in a sympathetic deterioration of some seemingly quite disconnected element of the organism. The public neglect of cience in any state is accompanied by poverty of purely intellectual output, by gradual decadence of manufactures, by conservatism of agricultural effort and by he replacement of the statesman by the mere politician." We find in our own country the consequences of a neglect of these principles. The people are in a state of utter inefficiency and this is nowhere more exemplified than in the shortness of life of an Indian. In India the average expectation of life at birth is about 23 years and in England 46 and in the case of an Indian it is going down from decade decade.

While the study of Science is essential our material advancement it has a special need and significance for the culure of Indian youth. A long period of intellectual stagnation, as observed before, ad produced in us a habit of dependence on the authority of the *shastras*. Reason was bound to the wheel of faith and all reasoning proceeded on assumption and remises which it was not open to anybody to call in question or criticise. Intellectual progress was handicapped under hese conditions and it is no wonder that India cannot point to any notable achievement in this line during the 1000 years that receded the advent of British rule. Reason has thus to be set free from the shackles and the function of science in achieving this end is indisputable. Science takes nothing on trust but applies to them all the methods of investigation and criticism.

look forward to the growth of this scientific spirit in our country to liberalise our intellect. There is no lack of capacity amongst our young men: what are wanted are atience and tenacity of purpose. Science, as Huxley said, requires the irtue of self-surrender. You must patiently observe and interpret the phenomena and events. There is no room for priori reasoning in the realm of science. The attitude of a scientific mind has been very aptly described by Faraday—"The philosopher," says he, "should be a man willing to listen to every sugestion, but determined to judge for himself. He should not be biased by appearances; have no favourite hypotheses; be of no school; and in doctrine have no master. He should not be a respecter of persons but of things. Truth should be his primary object. If to these qualities be added industrry, he may indeed hope to walk within the veil of the temple of nature". It should be the aim of our young to develop these qualities and nothing is more helpful to their development than the study of science itself.

Considered from every point of view the progress of scientific knowledge is imperatively necessary to our individual and national growth. For the accomplishment of this object the whole-hearted co-operation of both the Government and the people is indispensable. While the Government must be more liberal in its grants for the cultivation of science our public-spirited and patriotic countrymen have also a duty perform. Sciencei owes a great deal to the millionaires of the world. In our country too the exemples of Tata, Palit and Ghosh are not wanting. I stand on the platform of a city which is the home of thriving cotton-industry. Here e have merchant princes and successful ill-owners and businessmen. The great nilanthropist Andrew Carnegie, himself self-made man, acted on the motto that "to die rich is to die disgraced" and gave away more than 100 crores mainly for workingmen's reading rooms and research institutes. I appeal to our wealth and eminence to follow in the footsteps of the great benefactors of men and I am sure that with their help the cause of science will flourish. The colleges where at present, Indian votaries of science carry on their modest and humble researches have got to be mutliplied many times over More attention should be given in each University now existing in the country to the cultivation of pure science particularly physics and chemistry, and more colleges and institutes should be established all over the country for the study of applied science. must not be forgotten that the present industrial paralysis of the West offers a golden opportunity to the East to wake up. And if India, by the grace God, will avail herself of this opportunity to rise equal to the occasion, if her men of science and industrial pioneers will put their shoulders to the wheel together if the study of physics and chemistry, of mining and engineering, of marine and aerial navigation and of the biological sciences will succeed in enlisting on their behalf the energy and enthusiasm of thousands of votaries, if the young men of the middle classes will crowd in great numbers the science colleges and the technological institutes more than the law colleges, if the scientific services the state be thoroughly Indianised, if her rich men will award more scientific scholarships and establish technical schools, India will not take a long time in coming to the forefront of nations and making her political aissance not a dream but a reality.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Mrs. Annie Besant returned to Madras this morning by the Bombay Mail, and was given an enthusiastic reception by a large gathering of people at the station. On alighting from the train she was profusely garlanded by several gentlemen on behalf of various public bodies. She was then taken in procession and presented with an address by the Madras Labour Union, to which she made suitable reply.

JAILS COMMITTEE.

MAJOR CAMERON'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Major J. B. Cameron, Inspector-General of Prisons, giving evidence before the Jails Commission said that he was inclined to the opinion that the Andamans should be abandoned as a penal settlement, and that all future life convicts should be retained in India to undergo their sentences in Indian Jails. A fine should be imposed only when the offender was in a position to pay it and the amount should be fixed according to his means. The establishment of a Prisoners' Aid Society in this Presidency was engaging his attention. Unfortunately the majority of the visitors know little and cared less about jail administration. The working of the criminal settlements were satisfactory. He favoured the release on probation of first offenders. He did not advocate the suspension of sentences after conviction.

LAHORE TELEGRAPH STAFF

QUESTION OF PAY AND PROSPECTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

A meeting of all sections of the staff of the Lahore Telegraph Office took place yesterday to consider the question of the readjustment of their pay and prospects, allowances and house rent in view of the increased cost of living. It was decided to hold a general meeting shortly again and to submit the minutes of that meeting to the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPY RIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

At the High Court to-day Justice Greaves heard an application made by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. for an injunction restraining Messrs. Arnold White and Co. from printing publishig, or issuing prospectus copy of a directory which the defendants proposed to publish and which the plaintiffs alleged had been copied from their published prospectus.

On behalf of the defendants it was submitted that the suit was with regard to the prospectus and not with regard to the directory, and the defendants undertook not to send out any other prospectus. On that undertaking His L ordship directed that the motion should be stand over till the trial of the original suit.

DEATH OF A RACE HORSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Marcianus, a Chestnut English gelding, the property of Mr. Allan, dropped down dead on returning to the paddock after running for the Governor's Cup. The horse was in the first division. He proved a failure, as he could not win a single race in India.

88,000 CHILDREN.

AN APPEAL.

Between 50 and 60 years ago a young medical student took upon himself to open a small night-school in the heart of Stepney. His school-room was an old disused donkey-shed, his scholars the ragged riff-raff of the East End, and in teaching those urchins of his their lessons he contrived unexpectedly to learn his own. Thus a small outcast lingering by the fire in a Stepney shed—a seemingly chance word—a question—the desire to verify its answer—one night's experience—and the consequent conception of a work destined to help in half a century over 88,000 destitute children.

The Barnardo family to-day numbers 7,291 boys and girls, and 30 others are admitted every week from the ranks of child-destitution and misery all over the country. The Homes are lifting the children out of the slums and giving them a good environment so that they may take their places in the world as healthy, upright, honourable, and God-fearing citizens. The children are the Nation's and indeed the Empire's, greatest asset. No destitute little one seeks aid in vain. Dr. Barnardo's Homes have no waiting list: no votes are required: there is no red tape.

88,607 children have passed through the Ever-Open Doors in the past half-century—8,470 since war broke out. What would have become of these children but for Barnardo's?

In a booklet which has reached us dealing with this work, the artist has pictured the Homes as a Magician's Palace with two big open doors. To one comes a ceaseless stream of destitute little ones; from the other a stream goes out of healthy, happy lads and lasses trained for the battle of life.

But the Magician needs his wand, and the wand is *Funds*. Will you supply the funds to enable the Homes to give help to every destitute child who needs it?

The Homes are relying upon their Christmas Appeal to maintain the children during the Winter. For 10s. you can have the joy of feeling that you are feeding one destitute child for ten days.

Contributions may be sent to the Honorary Director, Mr. William Baker, M.A., LL.B., Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1. Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Bill Fund", and crossed. (Treasury Notes should be Registered).

HUNTER COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 10.)

not possible to do so. Of course, that order was not the main factor. His co-workers said they would not be able to reach all people. They held a meeting on the 14th. He simply adumbrated what he had stated. His speech was in Gujarati. Mr. Gandhi remarked Sir C. Setalvad would be able to guide the Committee regarding the actual words he had used. He admitted by educated men he had meant only those who could read and write. He had used words which simply meant literate and clever men.

"ORGANISATION" AND "DONE IN ORGANISED MANNER."

Mr. Gandhi then proceeded to say he had not spoken of organisation. What he said was it had been done in an organized manner. He did not want to withdraw a single word. He spoke only of Ahmedabad. He did not know what had happened in Viramgaum. Mr. Gandhi spoke to a large audience. In his opinion the thing was organized but there was no question of deep laid conspiracy or organisation. But the organisation was not in the sense in which he understood the word in English. He only said it was done in an organized manner. He was addressing his own people. He was not concerned with what the Government did. He was not concerned with giving assistance to the police. Mr. Guider went to him. But Mr. Gandhi was simply a reformer. If he could wean people from errors he was justified. If Mr. Guider thought he could get out of him a single name he was mistaken. Continuing he said the poor deluded labourers were anxious to see himself and Bai Ansuya released. Half educated youths with silly ideas derived from cinema or novels had worked on them. He had mixed with them and tried to wean them. He had thus weaned a number of men who to-day had ceased to have anything to do with the school of violence.

Continuing Mr. Gandhi said he wanted to except university men and degree men. In Ahmedabad there was not a sinlge instant of university man taking part in the disturbances.

NO COMMON PURPOSE IN THE MOB.

As to organisation there was no common purpose to the whole lot of the mob. If he said that he would then be exaggerating on the other side. There might have been common purpose among two or three and the whole lot was affected. The disturbances were certainly anti-Government, but he had not been able to find it was anti-European.

There were silver lines to the cloud. He should have been exceedingly pained to discover that it was anti-European but he had found no such trace. Mr. Gandhi was not prepared to say it was wrong for civil authorities to punish people. It would be done by a different method. Satyagrahis could not resent if people were punished. Mr. Gandhi declared that it was inconsistent for Satyagrahis to assist the authorities in punishing people. His business was and he assisted in making people more loyal and law-abiding. Reforming and the police work were contradictery. Mr. Guider had challenged him on the point but was not able to dislodge him. So was he unable to dislodge Mr. Guider.

Proceeding Mr. Gandhi said he did not want to misguide the country. His view was a Satyagrahi could not give evidence against his own brother independent of the country or race. He had mixed with criminals of the deadliest type for years. He had been instrumental in weening them. It was not in his power to give names. But if he could achieve his object he was satisfied. The straightest conduct for a Satyagrahi was not to give evidence in court even if the thing had occurred under his own nose. He did not want to carry it to a dangerous limit. It would be prostitution of justice if a Satyagrahi absolved himself from his duty. In order to prevent misunderstanding Mr. Gandhi said when he became a perfected Satyagrahi even if there were temptations he would not do it.

Mr. Gandhi then said the Government acted with the greatest restraint and forbearance under greatest provocation. In view of the attempt to derail a train he could understand the troops acting in a fit of fury. He would excuse that fury. Mr. Gandhi took exception to terms in which the Martial Law notice was couched. Those terms, he said, were totally unwarranted. The situation did not warrant it. He mentioned that some totally innocent lives and he should not be surprised.

"TROOPS WERE LADS."

The troops were lads merely. Mr. Gandhi said Mr. Pratt himself had admitted that there was a danger of lads playing with people and fire. The warning was of no value. To issue those instructions to irresponsible lads was simply unjustifiable. Mr. Gandhi admitted the work of Tribunals was done consistently with civilised laws. There was nothing to warrant sections under which people were charged. It might be a legal question, but he placed it before the Committee so that it might have a proper bearing. The Government Advocate would not take the responsibility entirely on himself and Mr. Gandhi's view was that Government had hand in determining the charge.

Mr. Gandhi objected to the imposition of fine on labourers. He said what happened at Nadiad and Barejdi, was totally unjustified. The Government could single out any class, but it was not open to them to levy fine on the community. The Government could have got the amount from general revenue. There was no occasion for posting additional police on Nadiad. They acted with the greatest restraint. He had investigated with Mr. Kerr. The people of Nadiad were not those who went out to derail. They got the handsomest tribute from their Collector.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

Questioned by Mr. Justice Rankin, Mr. Gandhi said the question of starting of Satyagraha was settled about the third week of February. The Rowlatt Act was passed later in March. The Press of India was ringing with protests against it. There were good many suggestions made to him of the form the protest should take. Refusing to pay land revenue, would be considered a good form. It had also been suggested to him that the orders passed by local magistrates under the Criminal Procedure Code, should be disobeyed. He had opposed it strenuously. By the 8th April, he had sufficiently expressed the view of opposing laws. It had been suggested that orders regarding processions should be disobeyed. He opposed it. Instructions were issued to people enjoining that police orders must be obeyed.

WHY HE PROCEEDED TO DELHI.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi explained why he started for Delhi. About the 1st April or so he had received a letter from Dr. Satyapal, asking him if he could go over to Amritsar and be his guest and deliver few speeches. Mr. Gandhi said he came to know that the letter was intercepted and copied by the police. Meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi got a letter from Swami Shraddhanand. That was before the *hartal* of the 6th. Mr. Gandhi thought his presence at Delhi might have pacifying effect on the masses. He had no intention to have collision with the authorities, in the interests of Satyagraha movement. He heard from the Swami that he was having difficult time in dealing with the masses and it would be better if Mr. Gandhi could visit Delhi and pacify them. Mr. Gandhi was, in fact, proceeding to Delhi to help the authorities.

After referring to his speech of 14th April at Ahmedabad, Mr. Gandhi continued his intention was to proceed to Delhi again. He had told Mr. Griffith that that was his intention.

Mr. Justice Rankin remarked Mr. Griffith was a new name to him.

Mr. Gandhi, proceeding, said his object as Satyagrahi was to seek re-arrest and be sent to jail. The object of Satyagraha was not always to be in jail. In seeking re-arrest, Mr. Gandhi said, in accordance with his doctrine he was inviting self-suffering. His intention was not that it should inflame the country. At that time he had no idea of what had occurred at Amritsar and Lahore. On the 12th, he got a message from Ahmedabad, inviting him to go over there.

Further answering the questions, Mr. Gandhi said after his return to Bombay from Ahmedabad he advised temporary suspension of Satyagraha. That was on the 18th April. Satyagraha was not restarted, though on the 2nd May he had issued notice that it would be resumed on 1st July. But Lord Chelmsford's desire was conveyed to him through the Governor of Bombay that in order to make good his pledge as Satyagrahi he should yield and not resume Satyagraha. He did yield to that request. Speaking for the whole of India, so far as he had been able to gauge the public feeling, there was no tendency in April and May among the people to sympathise with lawlessness.

"DID FEEL GUILTY."

On Mr. Justice Rankin putting it to him Mr. Gandhi frankly said he did feel guilty of having temporarily destroyed law-abidingness in some quarters, but he denied there was any spirit of lawlessness. The object of appointing the Committee, to determine the laws to be disobeyed, was intended to limit individual liberty. There were local committees, but very naturally they appointed him their President. He liked the idea. Mr. Gandhi added he contemplated different parts of the country should select different laws for disobedience, only if the necessity arose; but not otherwise.

Some discussion ensued between Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Gandhi, regarding the distinction between Passive Resistance and Civil Disobedience, their respective scope and limitations.

PURSUIT OF TRUTH.

Sir C. Setalvad at the outset recalled Mr. Gandhi's view of the Rowlatt legislation and his objection to it. Mr. Gandhi added it caused the greatest resentment in the country. Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi accepted Sir C. Setalvad's restatement that Satyagraha doctrine involved the pursuit of truth and no violence to anybody else. An individual would ordinarily determine for himself what is Truth. Different individuals might take, Mr. Gandhi agreed, different views; but he didn't agree that it would lead to confusion. And, accepting the view that intellectual standard and attainment were inadequate among people, Mr. Gandhi pointed out that that was the reason why he had told Lord Hunter that non-violence was a necessary corollary to it. He admitted that a man who wanted to pursue truth must have high moral and intellectual equipment. It was not necessary to expect that equipment of everyone. If, for instance, A had evolved truth and B and C and number of others accepted it from A, they need not all have that equipment required of A. It was not the case of blind following. What he wished to urge was that each individual was free to follow Truth independently. But, in the case instanced by him, it was not necessary to have that degree of equipment. Mr. Gandhi observed to Sir C. Setalvad that he did not want his questioner to draw hostile conclusions to Satyagraha from insufficiency of answers on his part. After recalling the success that had attended their work in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi observed they had a clearent issue in the Rowlatt Act. He would not apply it to every issue. He simply presented it as a doctrine worth considerntion. There were automatic limitations to Satyagraha application.

EXTRAORDINARY VIRTUES NOT NECESSARY.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi did not agree that it really required extraordinary powers of control to suffer. Every mother suffered, said he. She was not gifted with extraordinary virtues. (Cheers.)

If it is said it requires such power of control, continued Mr. Gandhi, your countrymen have it and exhibited it in an extraordinarily large measure.

Sir C. Setalvad pointed to Delhi and Ahmedabad and asked, if they had shown such power.

Mr. Gandhi replied for these isolated instances, they had many instances of self-restraint and that was why they had been called mild Hindus. He had moved among seven lakhs of people in Kaira, not for one day, but for six months. There was not a single instance of complaint.

Mr. Gandhi added he didn't say violence would not recur, but it would be rare.

Mr. Gandhi did feel the country was purer and better for Satyagraha.

CO-OPERATION NOT WITHDRAWN.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said Satyagraha was used, in the political field, to oppose unjust laws. He had not said they would withdraw co-operation from Government. A situation might be re-acted, when it would be a proper thing to withdraw co-operation. Ordinarily, he was for co-operation with Government. He had sought to eliminate race hatred and race feeling from the movement. The essential part of the Satyagraha doctrine was not to accept and obey laws the obeying of which was dishonour. Mr. Gandhi denied that self-suffering embittered people against Government. It was totally contrary to his experience of thirty years and those who had been associated with him. By suffering they had not become embittered against Government. He referred to South Africa, where Governors and Indians had been on the best of terms. During the war, Indians served Government voluntarily. There was no recruiting. People either went or did not. They served under men, who had oppressed them before. When General Smuts returned to South Africa, Indians presented him with an address.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said he would ask mill-hands to take part in public meetings, but he would not invite them to take part in Civil Disobedience. If they took pledge he would definitely take masses with him. When he suspended Civil Disobedience, he wanted to emphasize Truth and non-violence as part of Satyagraha. He gave them an additional and not revised pledge, which the people who were not Civil Resisters, could take. It simply bound them to follow Truth and show violence.

Mr. Gandhi said he suspended Civil Disobedience, seeing that it was unsuited to the time. The people had not really understood what he wanted them to do.

MRS. BESANT.

"Did Mrs. Besant take the vow?" asked Sir C. Setalvad.

Mr. Gandhi replied there were two versions to it. She had told him she had not taken the vow. Others said she had taken it, less the Committee part of it. The Committee part, added Mr. Gandhi, was not a dominating, but a limiting part. Proceeding, he said Mrs. Besant knew nothing of the pledge, even when it was signed in Ahmedabad. Mrs. Besant's articles in "New India" appeared days after Mrs. Besant was opposed to the Rowlatt Act. If it was disobedience to it she was with him. If it was other laws, she said it would lead to chaos, suggested Sir C. Setalvad. Mr. Gandhi said he did not know what she actually said, but she did not join the movement.

Sir C. Setalvad asked:—Was the idea this that if a number of laws were disobeyed Government would be so embarrassed that they would yield to public opinion and do away with the Act?

Mr. Gandhi replied it was with one view of emphasizing the idea of withdrawing one's co-operation from government which has forfeited public confidence.

Sir C. Setalvad enquired whether it was dictated by the view that government would be made impossible and they would be obliged to withdraw the legislation.

Mr. Gandhi, however, declined that he would make government impossible, if he found government had taken leave of its senses entirely.

Sir C. Setalvad had not yet concluded when the committee adjourned for lunch.

COUNCIL BILLS OF JAN. 6.

SALE OF 57 LAKHS EFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Secretary of State sold Rs. 5,700,000 Council Bills on 6th January 1920. All applications were accepted in full, the lowest tender being for deferred telegraphic transfers at two shillings fourpence. There will be no sale of council bills on the 13th instant.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

CAPTURE OF ABNAI TENGI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

Our forces occupied Abnai Tangi five miles north of Katkai after a slight resistance at one o'clock yesterday (11th) afternoon. Much heavier resistance was expected, and the engagement on the tenth appeared to confirm this expectation. Our casualties were slight, the aeroplanes rendering valuable assistance. Steady rain has been experienced. Piquet posts have been established without opposition.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

Intimation has been received that the South African Commission will commence its sittings by the end of next month or early in March, and it is understood that Sir Benjamin Robertson will leave India about the 29th instant. The Commission will enquire into the questions of trading licenses to Indians and the holding of land by Indians in the four colonies of the Union. Sir Benjamin on completion of his duties in South Africa will visit East Africa where the Indian question has taken an acute turn, and also Uganda, where economic questions may arise. He will be accompanied by Mr. Corbett, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WHO ARE BULLS AND BEARS?

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ANALYSIS.

Shivnarayen Baldeodas, a firm ... Plaintiffs

vs.

Umedchand Kashiram, a firm ... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice.)

This was the hearing of a suit which had been remanded by the Appeal Court consisting of their Lordships Justices Heaton and Marten, for the trial to be completed by the Chief Justice who had heard the original suit and dismissed it with costs.

The suit was filed by the plaintiffs doing business as shroffs and merchants against the defendants claiming Rs. 16,950 as damages for breach of contract to deliver 400 candies of ground nut seed. On 25th and 26th July 1918 the defendants agreed to sell and the plaintiffs agreed to buy 400 candies of ground nut seeds of a particular quality. On 20th August, the plaintiffs agreed to sell and the defendants agreed to buy 100 candies of ground nut seeds of a particular quality. As a result of these transactions the defendants became liable to pay the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 950 in respect of 100 candies and remained liable to deliver 300 candies to the plaintiffs between the time mentioned in the contracts. The case for the plaintiffs was that although repeated requests were made to the defendant to tender delivery of 300 candies they offered goods which were not of the quality contracted for. The plaintiffs therefore refused to accept them and on 27th February, 1919, tendered Rs. 15,000 to the defendants to give them delivery of 300 candies. The defendants refused to accept the said tender and failed to give delivery of the goods. The plaintiffs therefore filed, the present suit against the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' DENIALS.

The defendants denied that several requests were made by the plaintiffs for delivery of goods and that they failed to deliver goods. They had large quantities of goods and by their letter of 23rd February, 1919, they called upon the plaintiffs to take delivery of the 300 candies. The plaintiff's servant came and saw the goods saying that they would send coolies to take delivery. But they never turned up to take delivery. The defendants alleged that the plaintiffs were speculators and never intended to take delivery of the goods.

This matter was heard by Macleod, C. J., and when the plaintiff's moonim was examined in cross-examination he hopelessly broke down and admitted that goods were shown to him. Thereupon Macleod, C. J., said that he would stop the case because the plaintiff's own witness had stated that there was a tender on the 27th and his Lordship could not be asked to believe one of the plaintiff's witnesses and disbelieve the other.

His Lordship therefore on the ground that the plaintiff's main witness was unable to support the plaintiff's case dismissed the suit with costs.

An appeal was preferred from this decision by the plaintiffs and their Lordships Justices Heaton and Marten on the ground that what happened on the 27th at the godown was in dispute, and further evidence was therefore necessary, remanded the case for the trial to be completed. Macleod C.J. therefore heard this matter further and after the evidence was taken delivered the following judgment on 20th December, affirming his original decision.

His Lordship said:—

This case has been remanded for the trial to be completed as it seems that my learned brothers would not agree with me that as soon as the plaintiff's moonim admitted that goods were tendered on the 27th February, there was an end of the plaintiff's case. I have now spent a day hearing further evidence and it is clear that that evidence has not removed the effect of the moonim's admission. I am afraid I did not make myself sufficiently clear for with all due respect I do not think anyone has analysed the reasoning one which I based my decision to stop the case. One is apt to forget that what is obvious to oneself may not appear obvious to others, unless the argument proceeds step by step so as to exclude all fallacy. I will therefore continue my judgment from p. 20 of the printed book line 7. First I must lay down some elementary propositions of law.

"A PLAINTIFF MUST PROVE HIS CASE."

A plaintiff must prove his case. If he does not do so his suit will be dismissed. A plaintiff who sues for damages for breach of a contract to sell goods must prove (1) that he himself was ready and willing to perform his part of the contract namely to pay for and take delivery of the goods. (II) that the defendant has committed a breach of the contract either (a) by not tendering the goods or (b) by not tendering goods of the contract description.

The plaintiffs have proved tender of the purchase price, but they have not proved that the defendant did not tender goods and they have not proved that the goods tendered were not of the contract description. Once the moonim admitted he saw the goods it was hopeless to attempt to prove that the defendant had not tendered the goods while no attempt has been made to show that the proper steps were taken to ascertain that the goods tendered were not of the contract description. These steps are perfectly well known in the trade and none can suggest that taking a few out of a tender of 300 candies would justify a purchaser in rejecting the tender even if he could prove that those few were not of the contract description. Starting with this that the moonim had said he had seen the goods but had none of the things which he ought to have done ascertain whether the goods were or were not of the contract description (and it is not suggested that anyone else did them) it seems obvious that no evidence which the plaintiff could call would be able to prove what it was essential the plaintiff should prove before they could succeed.

FACTS IN ISSUE.

The facts in issue were "had the defendant got contract goods to tender on the 27th February, and if so had the plaintiff seen them." The onus lay on the plaintiff to prove the negative. That is always a difficult matter. The plaintiff must say "the defendant had not got the goods, we did not see them. Then comes the corroborative positive statement 'defendant told us he had not got the goods, he had sold them'. But if the plaintiffs and here I am entitled to refer to the moonim as representing the plaintiffs say 'the defendant had the goods and showed them to us and we examined them', the hopelessness of being able to prove the negative becomes apparent. Of course I am omitting the possibility of hallucinations affecting the mind of the moonim, as that could never have been suggested.

If the fact in issue is whether and killed B and witness X called for the prosecution is not considered by the Court to be a credible witness it is always possible that witnesses Y and Z may prove beyond all reasonable doubt that A did kill B. But a plaintiff has to prove his own case and his evidence stands on a different plane to that of his witnesses. That is the real point which I did not sufficiently emphasise. One or more of them may break down but still a plaintiff may win through with the rest. His own statements against his case are admissions. Once then the moonim admitted that he had seen the goods on the 27th and had examined them and that he had no idea at all about the defendant saying that they had sold the goods in my humble opinion the plaintiffs' case could not be reinstated, however many witnesses might be called to say they heard the defendants say they had sold the goods.

WHO IS A BULL?

Before dealing with the evidence I will consider what was the position at the end of February in the ground-nut market. The moonim admitted that he had bought forward heavily. He was a bull. A bull is a person who buys forward goods which he does not want. A bear is a person who sells of the goods which he has not got. The object of the bull is to squeeze the bear by forcing prices up to an artificial height by constant buying. The bear wishes to depress the market by constant selling. The success of the one or the other depends upon the actual amount of the commodity dealt in for sale in the market. Neither the one nor the other are tenders in the ordinary sense of the term although in the course of their purchases and sales they may enter into dealings with traders. This analysis will provide the answer to that very specious question which is always asked in a case like the one before me, namely, why should the successful bull show any desire not to take delivery if he has the money to tender for the goods. The question would provoke a smile amongst business men, but in a court of law it must be seriously considered. The answer is that the last thing a successful bull wants is to be forced to take delivery on the vaida day. He reaps the maximum profit by getting the differences. When prices have been forced by speculation to an artificial height at the vaida it is as inevitable as night follows day that prices will drop after the vaida. Of course I am not referring to investment stocks and shares which may have true intrinsic value. Therefore the bull who is forced to take delivery will be left with the goods on his hands in a falling market, instead of having secured his profits at the vaida rate. He has become a seller instead of a purchaser and has to incur the expenses and the risks of a seller. No wonder then that he sets his wits to work just to establish a case that he has done all that is incumbent on him under the contract, secondly, to provide evidence that the seller has committed a breach. This is accomplished by going about with a bundle containing currency notes and accompanied by a witness of repute. If goods are tendered he must take delivery or take the chance of winning on a survey. But there is no doubt on the evidence what has t obe done when a survey is called for in the case of groundnuts. The goods tendered are separated and one bag out of every fifty is selected. The contents of those bags are examined by the surveyors to decide whether or not the goods tendered are of the contract description. Nothing of the sort admittedly was done in this case. How then can the plaintiff succeed? Only by proving there was no tender. But the plaintiff's moonim who is the man who carries on the plaintiff's business, since it is not suggested that any of the partners in the plaintiffs' firm attended to this matter, says he saw the goods. There could be no mistake about that, he not only saw the bags, but took samples from them. It passes my comprehension how any judge could come to the conclusion there was no tender when the plaintiff swears there was, unless some fraud had been practised. No fraud is suggested, the defendants relied in their written statement on the entries in their godown book and these show the goods were there. It is quite possible that the goods were not of the contract description, but there they had the advantage, because the onus lay on the plaintiffs to prove that I will assume the defendants knew that the goods were not of the contract quality, still they were entitled to wait until the plaintiffs had done what was incumbent on them to do to establish that fact."

His Lordship then discussed the plaintiffs' and defendants' evidence at length and proceeded to say:—It is not the case as seems to have been imagined that Nagarmal cannot be believed at all and therefore his evidence must be considered as wiped off the record. On the contrary I believed his evidence. It was because he did not say what the plaintiffs wanted him to say, that it became impossible for the plaintiff to succeed. The plaintiffs' case had not been merely weakened by Nagarmal's (moonim) evidence so that it might be restored by later witnesses. It was broken irretrievably and no human ingenuity could have set it up again. The suit is dismissed with costs throughout except as regards the Rs. 950, what are admittedly due on settled contracts for 100 candies.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the defendants.

Attorneys:—Messrs. Motichand and Devidas for the plaintiffs; Mr. N. C. Dalal for the defendants.

NEPEAN SEA ROAD PROPERTY.

EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

Wookerji Bomanji Cassinath .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Manekji Rustomji Billimoria .....Defendant.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.*)

This was an ejectment suit filed by the plaintiff owner of a property situate at Nepean Sea Road against the defendant, a solicitor of the Bombay High Court and a tenant of the said property for recovering possession of the premises from him and a sum of money at the rate of Rs. 247-8-0 p. m. from 1st April 1919 as compensation for use and occupation and damages for wrongful occupation.

Briefly the plaintiff alleged that he and his brother entered into an agreement with the executors of their late father, on 5th February, 1918 for the purchase of the property for the sum of Rs. 7,50,000. The property consisted of land and three bungalows one in the centre and two on the sides. At the date of the agreement the amount of rent that was being realised was Rs. 1,390 p.m. The plaintiff and his brother agreed to purchase the property at such a high price because their intention was to build more plants and thus develop the property. Afterwards the plaintiff's brother agreed to sell his interest in the property to the plaintiff and consequently the conveyance of the property was made in his name on 12th February, 1919. The defendant occupied the first floor of bungalow No. 68 and paid a monthly rent of Rs. 225. On 25th February, 1919, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant to vacate his flat on or before 31st March on the ground that the premises were required by him for erection of a second floor coextensive with the first floor. The plaintiff alleged that these premises were required by him bonafide for the purpose stated above and therefore under section 9 of the Bombay Rent Act, he was within his rights in asking the defendant to vacate. The defendant refused to vacate and contended that the plaintiff's intention was to get more rent by forcing up the rents of the bungalows. He (the defendant) had been asked to pay Rs. 400 p. m., which he refused to do. He denied that the premises were *bona fide* required by the plaintiff as alleged by him.

The suit came on before Mr. Justice Kajiji as a short cause but his Lordship transferred it to the long cause list.

On Saturday the hearing of the suit commenced before Mr. Justice Crump.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendant.

At the commencement of the hearing Mr Davar submitted that the notice of 25th February given by the plaintiff was now dead as the plaintiff had since then sold the property. There was therefore no notice from the landlord and the suit must be dismissed. His client had offered rent for all the months till August but the plaintiff did not accept it. Therefore a decree for recovery of rent should not be passed as he had always been willing to pay the rent due from him.

Mr. Taraporevala submitted that his client had not yet given possession of the property and no sale deed was executed. There was an agreement to sell to a syndicate but nothing further was done. When the property would be sold his client would certainly tell the court that the suit must be dismissed. For the present his intention to build and develop the property was there.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs on the defendant paying to the plaintiff Rs. 2,227-8-0 for rent from April till December.

'APACHES OF BOMBAY.'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with a mingled feeling of surprise and sorrow that I read both the articles on the so called "ruffian terrorism" which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant. I thank you, Sir, at the same time, for their publication in your esteemed paper, which publication served as a sort of indirect warning to the public at large against such barbarism.

No history presents us with a record such things or rather sincere jokes in this very city of Bombay even in its primary state when it was nothing but a little fishing port frequented by fishermen with their smacks. The complaints lodged by one or two of the gentlemen against such terrorism tell us that they were surrounded by such evil influences of these burglars. What a disgraceful thing it is to see that our modern Bombay with its vast population and well equipped places and especially open air places like Chowpati and other growing under the burden of brutal violence.

Dear Editor, this state of things if allowed to continue in the same way would be an hindrance to the free and innocent walks in the streets of Bombay. Therefore I earnestly appeal to the kind Government of H. E. the Governor, to take proper precautions against such evils lest the evil in the form of a small plant should take deep roots in the ground and so should become impossible to be rooted out.

With every hope of finding some sort of relief, lest my painstaking efforts should prove fruitless, I would sincerely thank the Government on behalf of the public for the immediate precautions it would take in driving out the general scourge from this city and suburbs.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SHARER.

Jan. 9.

FAREWELL TO MR. EWBANK.

A farewell evening party was given in the Napier Cinema Theatre Poona last week in honour of Mr. Ewbank, I. C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, proceeding to Delhi as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, the Hon. Mr. Brendon, Commissioner, C. D., Presiding, A large number of distinguished gentlemen—officials and non-officials were also present. The president in his opening speech expressed his appreciation of Mr. Ewbank's work as a Registrar in adequate terms and laid emphasis on the fact that progress of Co-operation in all its phases in the presidency owed a great deal to his enthusiastic and strenuous work during the past 8 years. Then short speeches were delivered by Messrs. K. B. Bhadrapur, R. M. Sane, K. R. Kulkarni, D. R. Desai, and R. N. Paranjpe.

Mr. Ewbank in reply sincerely thanked for the glowing tribute paid to him and his work and modestly said that the solid progress of the movement was not so much due to him as to the selfless efforts of the band of unofficial workers in the presidency. He remarked that time had not yet come to completely diofficialize the movement and dwelt on the cultivation of self reliance self-helf and self-dependence as the life breath of all true co-operation. He strongly advised co-operators to follow the lines of development chalked out by him as by following those lines they would be on the road to democratization of the movement at as early a date as possible. He further added that he was most happy all the time he was a Registrar, and felt grateful for the cordial sympathy given to him by the unofficial workers in the presidency he closed his speech with a pious wish that they should continue to show the same amount of zeal and ardour towards his successor in muture work.

A SURAT GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During my short visit to Surat in the X'mas I was glad to find that the Surat City Municipality was doing all it could to inaugerate Compulsary Education under Mr. Patel's Act. I was told however that the authorities concerned were handicapped by the want of trained teachers. It is said that the educational authorities concerned with the supply of trained teachers have so far not been able to meet the requirements of the Municipality in this respect. The Local Board demands in this respect seem to be being attended to. It is not necessary to tell your readers that the Municipality has a better claim upon the educational authorities for the supply of trained hads. Do the Training Colleges exist for Local Boards? I hope not. You cannot expect a man to do a thing and then withold from him all that needed co-operation on which its success depends. I am one of those people who do not make a fetish of Trained teachers for starting compulsary education; but if trained hands are required it is the business of the authorities concerned to help the Surat people in the best way they can.—Yours, etc.

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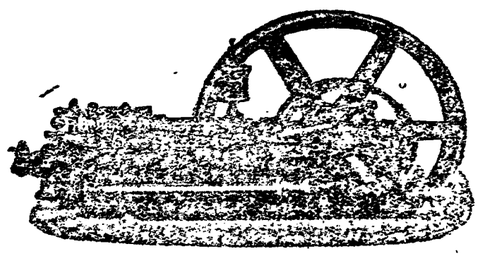

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Ghazis	5	0
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Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
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„ („ „ „ of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

Western disturbance has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir, the Punjab and west of the United Provinces, with local rain or snow in Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and east Rajputana. The chief amounts are:—

Mukteshwar, Mussooree, Jhansi and Roorkee quarter of an inch, Meerut, Chakrati, Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Khushab and Lyallpur a half, Ludhiana, Lahore and Montgomery three-quarters, Multan and Hissar a quarter, Simla, Bharampur and Murree one and half, Peshawar three-quarters, Sonamarg Dras, Ajmer a half and Jaipur one. Disturbance travelling away eastwards.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall generally.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.975 inches
Temperature of Air	78.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73 9 "
Dew Point	72 1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.821 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 1 "
Minimum do	73 4 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,N,NW.NNW.N.
Movement of Wind	195 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	13	m 4 8	26 0	13	m 11 8	18 3
		5 25a	24 5		10 52a	21 1
Wed.	14	m 4 52	25 1	14	0 10a	18 10
		5 55a	24 5			
Thu	15	m 5 56	24 8	15	m 0 35	23 2
		6 30a	24 11		1 14a	18 5
Fri.	16	m 7 5	24 3	16	m 2 7	22 4
		9 22a	25 8		2 0a	16 16
Sat.	17	m 8 12	24 4	17	m 3 2	22 1
		10 2a	26 6		2 42	17 9
Sun.	18	m 9 9	24 10	18	m 3 46	20 10
		10 35a	27 3		3 23	17 9
Mon.	19	m 9 51	25 4	19	m 4 25	20 2
		11 5	27 11		4 3	16 .

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan 13 (Tuesday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m	Sunset. 6h. 20m
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	7h 15m	" 6h 20m
" 15 (Thursday)	"	7h 15m	" 6h 21m
" 16 (Friday)	"	7h 15m	" 6h 22m
" 17 (Saturday)	"	7h 15m	" 6h 23m
" 18 (Sunday)	"	7h 15m	" 6h 23m
" 19 (Monday)	"	7h. 15m	" 6h. 24m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	54·9m a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	9h.	48·9m a.m.
New Moon	21d	10h.	56·9m a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h.	8·0m p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 13th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in slight to considerable defect except at Ambala; night temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is overcast and the air is damper than usual in the western districts. Skies are clear in the east. Night temperature is moderately or considerably above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is much higher than usual. Day temperature is below normal in Sind; night temperature is in defect in lower Sind, but is in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal except in Kathiawar. Night temperature is generally in moderate excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the north-western districts. Night temperature is in slight or moderate excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay, but is generally in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal at Ratnagiri; night temperature is above the average throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal in the Bombay Deccan. Night temperature continues in moderate to considerable excess in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported, but weather continues slightly unsettled over the east Punjab and the west of the United Provinces. The air is damper than usual in northwest India and the adjacent districts to the east. Night temperature remains above the average in the United and the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the northwest of the Peninsula. There are some indications of the approach of a fresh disturbance from the west.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th January 1920.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir, the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, with local rain or snow in Baluchistan, the North-west Frontier Province and east Rajputana.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mukteswar Mussoorie Roorkee a quarter of an inch, Meerut, Chakrata, Sailkot, Khushab, Lyallpur a half; Ludhiana, Montgomery three quarters; Simla, Dharampore, Murree one and a half; Peshawar three-quarters; Dras, Sonamarg a half.

The disturbance is travelling away eastwards.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 13th JAN. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.4	53.5	80	..	2.33	—3.79
Do. (12th)	61.6	48.0	75	..	2.33	—3.70
Jask	70.4	52.7	81	..	4.61	+2.63
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.4	43.6	98	..	1.62	+1.25
Rawalpindi	58.7	41.1	93	..	2.56	+0.53
Lahore	59.9	44.9	98	..	1.56	+0.73
Hissar	66.4	45.1	100	..	1.27	+0.62
Ambala	64.0	51.0	96	..	2.23	—0.50
Delhi	57.3	52.4	93	..	1.03	+0.17
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	71.2	56.2	93	..	0.69	+0.07
Mainpuri	74.2	55.7	87	..	0.64	—0.24
Jhansi	78.0	57.2	86	..	0.63	+0.04
Cawnpore	74.6	57.5	91	..	0.59	—0.44
Allahabad	76.4	55.3	77	..	0.05	—0.88
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	66.5	44.4	86	..	0.39	—0.13
Karachi	72.0	54.6	72	..	0.23	—0.11
Ajmer	72.5	49.2	69	..	2.10	+1.36
Jaipur	73.1	50.2	84	..	1.96	+1.47
Kotah	75.6	57.0	61	..	1.77	+1.28
Mount Abu	67.2	56.8	80	..	0.42	+0.20
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.0	54.1	92	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	74.	62.7	75	..	0.53	+0.45
Veraval	68.1	55.6	68	..	0.51	+0.19
Rajkot	81.8	57.6	59	..	2.05	+1.80
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	60.4	72	..	3.54	+3.27
Surat	83.5	65.7	76	..	3.78	+3.50
Ahmedabad	89.0	64.2	67	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	86.2	57.6	63	..	0.03	—0.15
Neemuch	77.5	56.3	94	..	3.07	+2.67
Indore	81.6	59.1	76	..	4.99	+1.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.9	56.5	67	..	1.06	—0.68
Saugor	82.2	56.4	82	..	0.69	—0.62
Hoosangabad	79.9	60.0	79	..	3.68	+2.91
Khandwa	84.5	60.1	73	..	6.51	+5.54
Akola	83.6	61.9	63	..	1.30	—0.08
Amrsoti	87.6	60.2	59	..	2.12	+0.74
Nagpur	85.	60.1	62	..	0.83	—0.63
Chanda	87.	56.2	67	..	1.07	—0.09
Raipur	81.	58.0	57	..	0	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	73.5	88	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	91.9	71.9	49	..	0.73	—0.14
Marmagoa	85.2	72.5	7	..	2.90	+2.70
Karwar	89.1	68.4	73	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.2	63.8	75	..	1.68	+0.76
Ahmednagar	85.	60.8	82	..	4.18	+2.96
Poona	87.9	59.1	71	..	2.81	+1.42
Sholapur	90.	64.1	55	..	2.25	+0.79
Bijapur	87.	59.3	67	..	2.49	+1.35
Belgaum	84.	60.3	65	..	2.48	+0.72
Aurangabad	86.	62.1	61	..	3.14	+2.10
Nizamabad(Indar)	87.4	55.2	56	..	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabad	89.	7	53.	69	..	7.74	+6.76
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.	7	69.	3	82	..	9.21	+5.79
Calicut	86.	4	69.	5	72	..	18.28	+12.13
Cochin	91.	5	0	7	66	..	19.56	+11.36
Colombo	87.	2	75.	0	87	0.06	20.09	+0.57
MADRAS EXCLUSIVE MALABAR) & MYSORE—								
Masulipatam	82.	8	64.	2	88	..	10.56	+4.37
Bellary	86.	5	61.	7	71	..	6.31	+4.13
Cuddapah	86.	1	64.	3	77	..	9.51	+4.96
Madras	84.	1	66.	8	83	..	26.44	+6.61
Bangalore	77.	0	3	7	78	..	7.01	+3.76
Coimbatore	82.	9	62.	3	75	..	6.44	+1.52
Trichinopoly	85.	..	4	3	69	..	21.96	+13.89
Negapatam	84.	9	68.	5	82	..	33.45	+24.81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th January 1920, was 30.175 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it correct given.

A congratulatory entertainment was held in Lower Chendni, Raghoba Shanker Road, Thana, o Suday the 11th instant for Mr. Keshavrao Harischandra Mantr, Sub-Divisional Officer, Thana District, on whom the title of "Rao Saheb" was conferred by Government on the last New Year's day.

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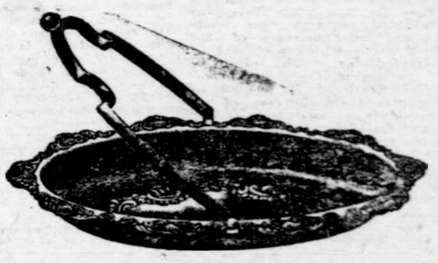

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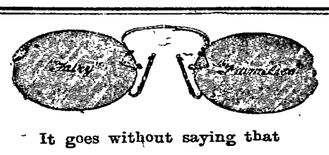

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HIS SECOND HOME.

DIVORCE COURT REVELATIONS.

Described by counsel as "a quantity surveyor, who did very little work, and seemed to be a thorough-paced scoundrel," Mr. William Jackson left undefended the petition brought by his wife, Edith, for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of his alleged misconduct and desertion, says the "Daily Herald".

Mr. Mortimer, for Mrs. Jackson, said that her father left £1,000 to the husband, which he squandered chiefly on a second home at Lewisham, where he lived with a Miss Ray. In July, 1917, he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he said:—

"Somewhere in London, Saturday.
"Dear Edith,

This will be sad reading, for which I am more than sorry, but it cannot be helped. To be as brief as possible, I have decided, after serious thought, to 'cut the painter,' and clear out. The reason for this decision you no doubt can guess. For one thing, we have been simply existing only (certainly never living) under the same roof for practically the last 14 years, the consequence being I have had to find 'married life' away from home, and I have done so, with the result that I have a baby to care for and protect now—hence this decision."

Counsel added that, having left his wife in that way, nothing more was heard of the respondent till April last, by that time the petitioner's mother had died, and the petitioner had come into some money. On April 20 last the respondent wrote to his wife: "My dearest Edith, I am sure you will be very surprised to receive this letter from me, but it is Easter Sunday, and I am all alone, and I thought it a very fitting time to tell you that, thanks be to God, I am perfectly free now from the horrible entanglements that my madness allowed me to get bound round with. I can say now with all sincerity and truth that God has answered your prayer that you wrote in my confirmation book—namely: 'May God send your own true self back to you soon.'

"SECOND HOME" BROKEN UP.

"I feel and know that I am my own true self again, and have been for very many months—in fact, even since my little baby died. . . .

The petitioner did not believe a word of the letter as she saw what the object of it was, said counsel, and she refused to meet him and got her solicitors to reply. He then wrote expressing surprise at her conduct.

A decree nisi was granted.

STRIKE ON THE N. W. RAILWAY.

TRAINS STILL KEPT RUNNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Rumours have been in circulation for some weeks past that a strike was impending on the N.-W. Railway and they have now materialised in so far as Shaharanpur is concerned, as the staff there struck work on the 7th of January, and the trouble has now extended to the lower grades of the traffic staff at Ludhiana and Bhatinda. Some of the superior staff also have stopped away from work at these stations, but trains are being passed through with the help of men from other stations and of those who remain at work, and the railway authorities hope that by these means work will be carried on until the men resume duty, as a large number are not in favour of a general strike and are satisfied with the new scales of pay.

A RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT.

A representative of the Associated Press of India who interviewed a high railway official was given the following particulars regarding the situation. It appears that there was some unrest among the staff chiefly in the Shaharappur district at the beginning of December, and there were rumours about that the N.-W. Railway were not going to treat their staff in the same way as the E. I. Railway and other State Railways had done and these railways had already notified. The staff of the North-Western were then informed their salaries also had been under consideration, and that now scales would be issued in the near future with effect from the 1st of April, 1919, and that they would be treated in no way less favourably than the employees of other State Railways. Notwithstanding this assurance the men at Shaharanpur and a few other centres appeared to be restless, and when the new scales were announced about the middle of December they telegraphed to the administration expressing dissatisfaction, and suggesting a certain percentage of increase on their existing pay. No formal memorial or application was received from the men, whether as a class or individually, by the administration.

GENESIS OF THE STRIKE.

The unrest seems to have smouldered at Sharahanpur, and one Guard Miller who has been described as a delegate of the men started addressing meetings to persuade them to go on strike. A strike was threatened on the 24th of December, but it was later said to have been put off until the 29th of January. On the 5th of January, however, the Shaharanpur men wired threatening the strike on the 7th if their demands were not complied with, and on the 7th there was some trouble at Shahranpur, but trains were passed through and work was carried on. On the 8th more men absented themselves, but work was carried on by the men who were loyal and passenger trains passed without undue delay On the 10th the trouble seems to have extended to a portion of the staff at Ludhiana and Bhatinda.

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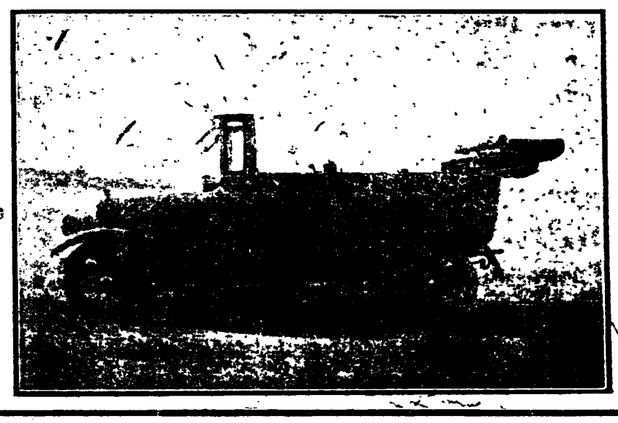

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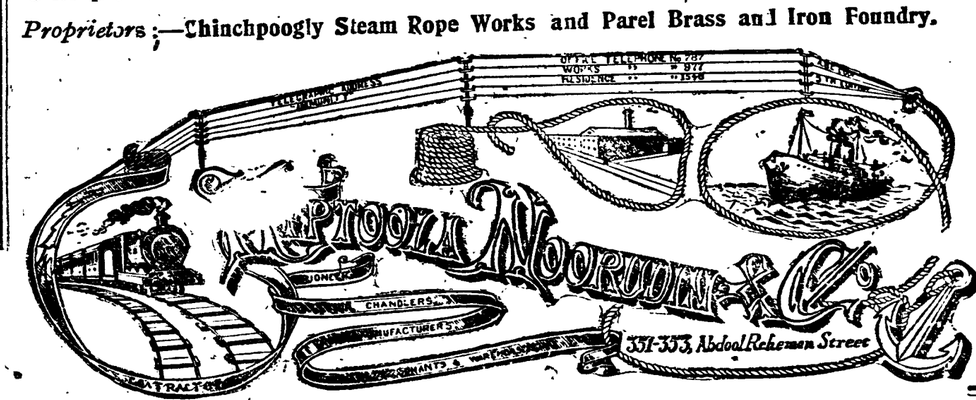

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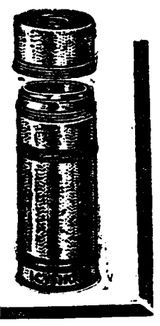

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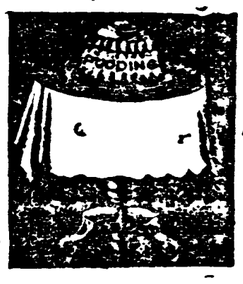

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